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Country GUIDE

In this issue . . .

- Turkeys by the Ton
- Farm Policies Compared
- Farmyard Playground

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

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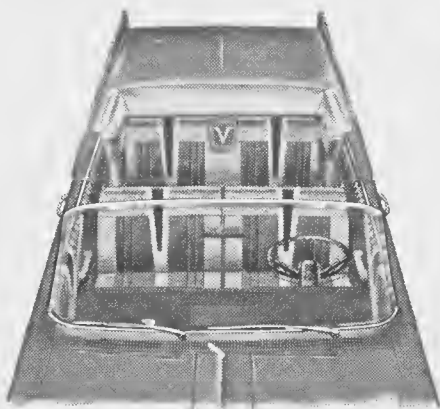


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THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm and Home
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue

- **TRACTORS IN TANDEM** give more power and economy than the same two tractors working separately, says Dan Puckett (right). His story is on page 16.
- **THERE'S NOTHING ORDINARY** about an egg. This is the philosophy of a group of Ontario poultrymen who are seeing "Eggs in a New Light"—page 15.



Dan Puckett

ARE YOU A HOMEMAKER looking for Christmas gift and bazaar suggestions? If so, you may find what you are looking for in the Handicrafts department on page 48.

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COVER: A cinnamon black bear cocks a wary eye for disturbers of the peace in an Ontario spruce swamp.—Clarence Tillenius painting.

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Editorials

A Faulty Diagnosis

FRANK HALL, leader and negotiator for the non-operating rail unions, has proposed that government subsidies are the only answer to the wage impasse between the railways and the union. He is credited with saying that the railways should be given enough subsidy to make up for the low statutory freight rates on grain, and for the uneconomic passenger operations, since these are maintained as public policy. While such subsidies might cost between \$100 million and \$110 million a year, Mr. Hall said, it was the public and not the railway employees who should pay for such publicly directed services.

We wish to take issue with Mr. Hall on several counts.

First, it is possible that the time has been reached in Canada when the railways will need some form of public assistance to maintain essential services. We hope the current Royal Commission on Railway Transportation will throw some light on this subject. However, when Mr. Hall bases, in part, his demand for a railway subsidy on the Crow's Nest Pass rates, we believe his diagnosis of the situation is faulty. There is an all too prevalent tendency for people who have made no study of the subject to accept blindly the railways' claims that the export freight rates on grain, which were set at a fixed level some 60 years ago, cannot possibly be profitable under conditions in our economy today. It appears that Mr. Hall is one of these people. Vast improvements have occurred since the turn of the century in the handling and transportation of grain. These have undoubtedly been cost reducing. The truth of the matter is, of course, that the railways have failed to produce conclusive evidence of their claim that the Crow's Nest Pass rates are non-compensatory. Until they do, responsible people like Mr. Hall should not be a party to turning an easy assumption into fact in the mind of the public.

The second point about Mr. Hall's statement which is open to question is his apparent adherence to the principle that no matter what financial condition the railway industry is in, railway employees have an unqualified right to expect a steady increase in wages and other benefits, even if the taxpayers have to foot the bill. When an industry is growing and prospering no one denies labor leaders the right to get the most they can for their supporters, and alternatively, the management the right to strive for a satisfactory return on capital. However, when the consumers or users of that industry can no longer be saddled with increased costs or rates, restraint must obviously be exercised on both sides. Otherwise, the business will deteriorate further or fail completely. Because of the strong competition from other means of transportation, and for numerous additional reasons which are reviewed in an article on page 17 of this issue, the railways are facing this precise situation. Consequently, they have warned the rank and file of union members that higher wages at this time would send up costs, reduce traffic still further, and thus lower railway employment. If Mr. Hall persists in his principle, there is grave danger of causing an even more serious unemployment situation in Canada than the one that already exists. Moreover, if this principle was applied across the board in all our industries, it would be national suicide, because the country would be bankrupt in short order.

Finally, organized labor, and particularly its leaders, are in the throes of attempting to form a new political party. In the process, efforts

are being made to woo farmers into the fold. Mr. Hall is apparently willing to make western grain farmers the scapegoat in his solution to railway problems. If his selfish approach and disregard for the farmers' interests are an indication of what farm people can expect from organized labor, it is little wonder that farmers are suspicious of labor motives and wary of the proposed farm-labor merger into a unified political movement.

Blaming the farmer for this, that and the other thing has become a favorite sport in our economy. People who play this game would find it more beneficial to look around in their own backyards for a solution to their problems. V

Change of Ministers

THE long-expected changes have been made. The Hon. Douglas Harkness has relinquished his post as Minister of Agriculture to assume the duties of Minister of National Defence. He has been replaced in the agriculture portfolio by the Hon. Alvin Hamilton—the former minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

We wish to pay brief tribute to Mr. Harkness for his untiring efforts on behalf of the agricultural industry, and to compliment Mr. Hamilton on his appointment.

After taking over the leadership of the agriculture department, Mr. Harkness was quick to grasp the many details of its policies and programs, and to launch the studies which were a necessary forerunner to the introduction of new farm legislation. In a relatively short period of time, he piloted through the House of Commons major revisions in the price stabilization and farm credit legislation, and followed this up with the launching of the South Saskatchewan River Project and the first Federal legislation in the field of crop insurance. These are probably the actions for which he will be remembered the best, although a great many other changes have been brought about under his direction and leadership.

Mr. Harkness maintained an open door policy to farm organization representatives and delegations, and undertook numerous speaking engagements throughout the country. Those who called on him, found him well informed, frank and to the point. They seldom left him with any doubt in their minds as to where he stood on various issues. Those who listened to him at farm meetings didn't always hear what they wanted to, but they learned to respect him for his courageous attitude and for his command of his subject. On balance, Mr. Harkness has been a conscientious and hard working Minister of Agriculture, and whether right or wrong in his judgments, he developed a reputation for getting things done. His military background and the characteristics he exhibited in the Agriculture portfolio, suit him well for his new responsibilities.

Mr. Hamilton comes to the Department of Agriculture, not as a farmer, but as one with a keen interest in the industry and well versed in farm problems as a result of a score of years in public life in Saskatchewan. In his former portfolio, he has laid the groundwork for a national conference on resource use, a matter of vital concern to farm people. He has also been a member of the Wheat Committee of the Cabinet, so that he is familiar with Canada's number one farm problem. With the prevailing conditions in agriculture, his duties will be both onerous and challenging. We wish him every success in his new role. V

What's the Score?

PRIME MINISTER DIEFENBAKER surprised and mystified people in the Western grain business when he announced, in connection with his recent Cabinet changes, that the Government intended to transfer responsibility for the Canadian Wheat Board from the Department of Trade and Commerce to the Department of Agriculture.

No demand for such a move has been in evidence in recent years, although some western farm organizations were known to favor the idea at one time.

The only reason offered thus far as to why this step is to be taken has come from the new Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Alvin Hamilton. He told the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix that "there should be greater integration in wheat production and marketing" than has been the case up to now. The implication is, of course, that production and marketings can be brought into better balance if policy formulation for the wheat growing industry is centered in one department, and is the direct and immediate responsibility of a single minister.

Certainly grain growers in the prairies are in serious difficulties and steps to improve their position are highly desirable. Presumably the transfer of the Wheat Board has been mooted with this in mind. However, we do not find Mr. Hamilton's statement too enlightening. Whatever the merits of the proposed change, they have neither been clearly defined nor made visible to the public in anything like specific terms. Moreover, it seems strange to us that the Government has made up its mind on so important a question as this without first having consulted representatives of the western grain growers. After all, the Wheat Board was set up to serve these people and it is they who pay the selling and administrative costs of its operations.

IN our estimation, the transfer of the Wheat Board raises some disturbing questions. Recognizing the critical need to do everything possible to increase grain sales abroad, is it wise at this time to take the Board out of an experienced trade department with a large overseas network of commercial secretaries and foreign trade officers, and put it under an inexperienced department with a new minister and with no overseas trade offices of its own? Can the foreign trade service be used as effectively in dealing with grain matters when it is responsible to one minister and the Wheat Board is under the jurisdiction of another? Since overall Canadian trade policy can materially influence the exports of grain, will grain receive proper consideration in formulating such policy if the marketing agency is shifted out of the trade department and out from under the direct responsibility of the trade minister? Is there to be an expansion of the Wheat Board function of acting primarily as a selling agency to the dual role of administering selling policy and social welfare measures at one and the same time? Are these two tasks really compatible?

We'd like to think that the Government has weighed all such questions carefully and has made its decision to transfer the Wheat Board to the Department of Agriculture only after considerable thought and planning. In fact, this decision, following as it does the Prime Minister's policy statement on grain in the dying days of the last session of Parliament, may be the forerunner to some far-reaching changes which will have a direct bearing on the support prices for grain and the problem of the cost-price squeeze. Farmers will be watching with more than the usual amount of interest when the Government introduces its legislative program at the new session of Parliament this month. V



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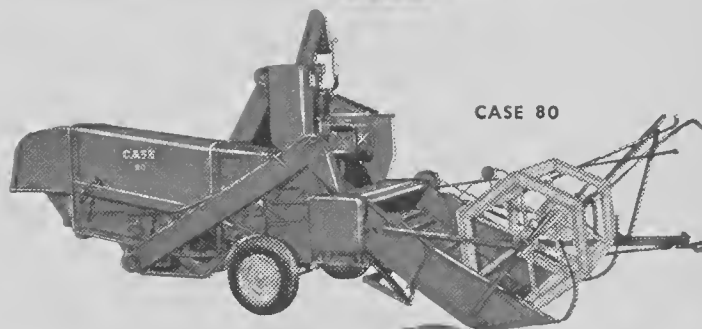
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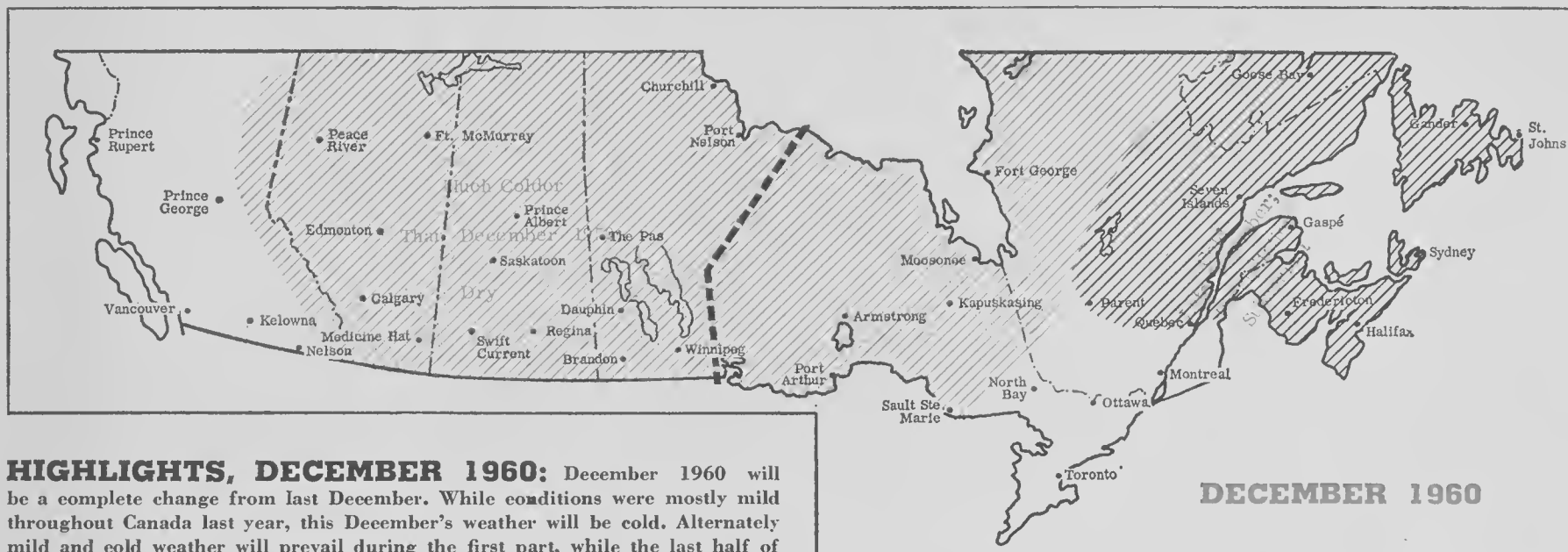
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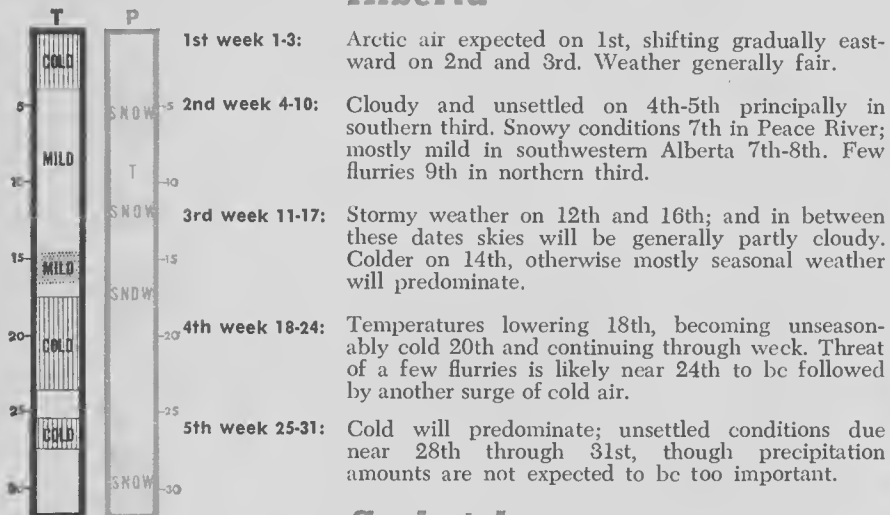
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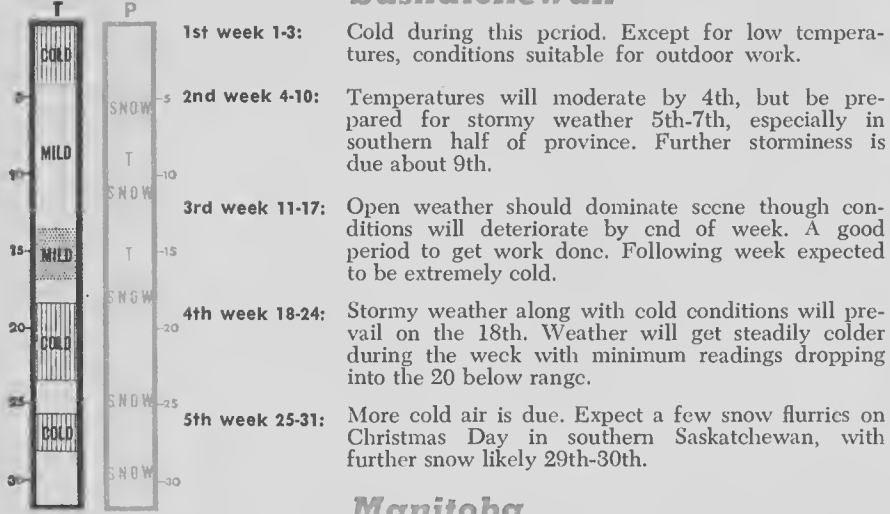
HIGHLIGHTS, DECEMBER 1960: December 1960 will be a complete change from last December. While conditions were mostly mild throughout Canada last year, this December's weather will be cold. Alternately mild and cold weather will prevail during the first part, while the last half of the month will be dominated by severely cold weather.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

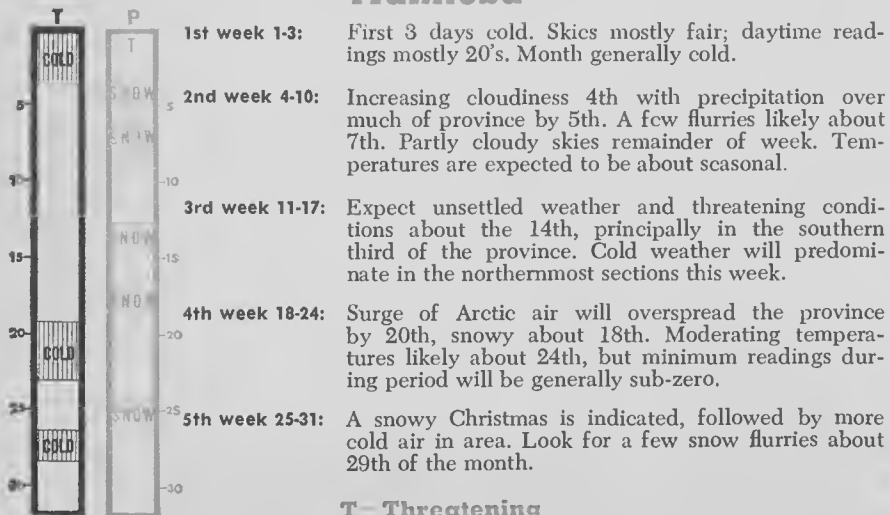
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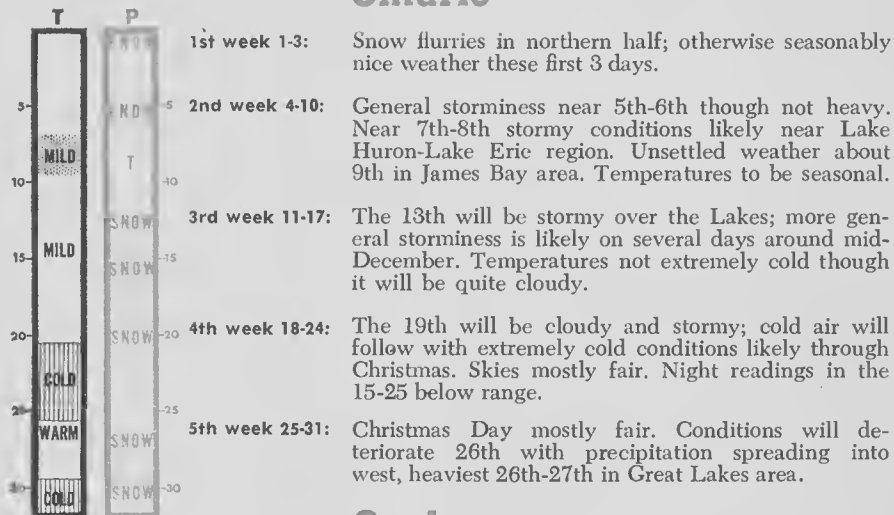


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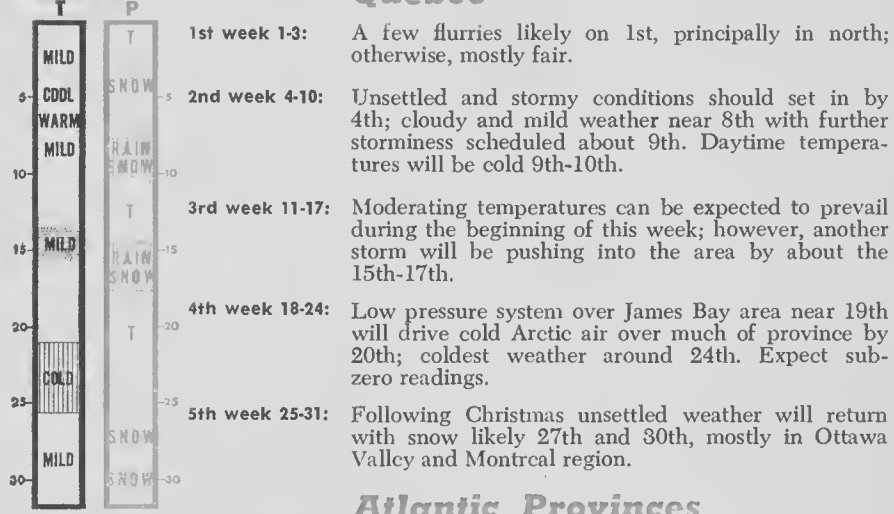


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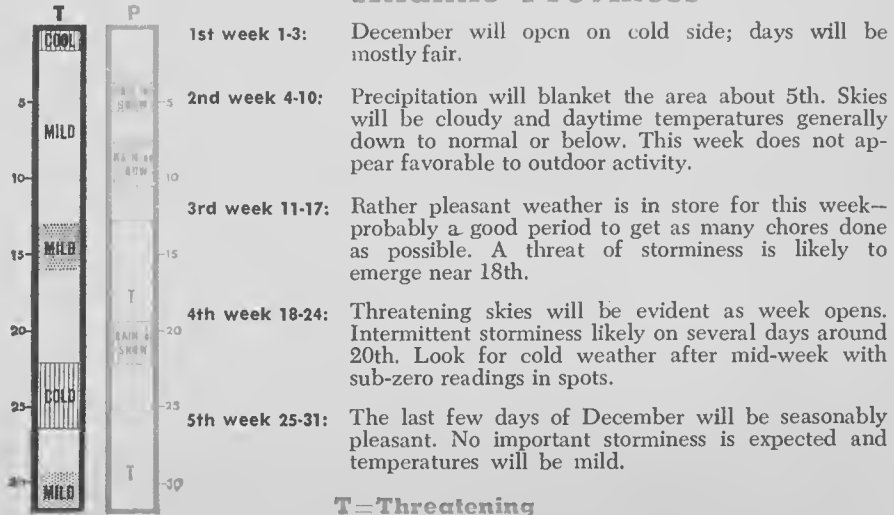
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Atlantic Provinces



T—Threatening

Letters

Advice to Henry

Henry may have owned a Model T (*Lizzie Was No Lady*, August issue) for "umpteens" years, but Henry slipped a cog when he allowed himself to be photographed with his right leg inside the bumper when he was cranking old Lizzie.

Liz very often slipped a cog herself when being cranked and wham . . . ! If that had happened to Henry, he would have had a busted or bruised leg from the crank handle.

No, Henry, you don't do it that way. You get your thumb behind the handle, holding it in the palm of the hand with four fingers underneath. "Thataway" Liz didn't break your thumb when she backfired — she just spit-coughed and buzzed around the handle, that is, a bit. Then you start all over again and when she starts you rush around to the throttle to regulate your roar. Memories!

Never a car in the world like old Lizzie. Mud or no mud, she got you there and brought you back.

Next time, Henry, keep your big foot this side of that there bumper, or reach for a bottle of liniment.

JOHN STEELE,
Vancouver, B.C.

Bread and Butter

E. J. Shearer of Indian River protests against margarine. (*Letters* column, August issue). He is 100 per cent right. I will add that butter is a soluble fat necessary to unite our foods with our body to supply and repair body tissues and maintain health. During winter cattle on dry feed lack sufficient Vitamin A. Therefore, the vitamin and soluble fat can be substituted with cod liver oil. It is also used for adults and children to provide resistance to infection.

Agriculture should be on the alert with regard to another food as well—*The Staff of Life*. The public have demanded a "white" flour, but fail to realize that in order to produce it, most nutrients are removed in milling, bleaching and processing. Then a portion of these vitamins in synthetic form is added along with some iron. This makes an appealing label, but only empty calories.

Anyone who believes white bread is good food, would be wise to check the milling of flour — not through advertisements, but in an encyclopedia.

A. E. McCULLOCH,
Box 572, Souris, Man.

House Inquiry

As one of your subscribers I must thank you for your wonderful magazine. It truly is the best farm magazine in the West.

I was especially interested in the article about the Gallelli prefabricated homes. As we hope to be able to build a house within the next 18 months, I am trying to figure out if the prefab houses are as good as the ordinary houses built on the site board by board.

We like this house plan very much

and would like to know if plans or blueprints are available.

HARRY PREGIZER,
Lipton, Sask.

(Mr. Pregizer's inquiry has been forwarded to Engineered Homes Ltd., 50th Ave. and 2nd St. S.E., Calgary, Alta., for their attention.—Ed.)

A Further Correction

Under the heading "Wrong Birthplace" in the September Letters column, William Watt of Edinburgh, Scotland, states that the Queen Mother was born at Glamis Castle.

This is incorrect. She was born at St. Paul's Waldenbury, Hertfordshire, England. I happened to be born not far from there in 1882.

W. L. TAYLOR,
Box 22, Leduc, Alta.

Farm Labor Needed?

I have just been reading the article "Goals for Today's Farmers" in the August issue. It seems that John L. Strohn, former editor of "Country Gentleman," asked a panel of United States college specialists, country agents, and top-notch farmers to set up some crop and livestock goals. The figures produced are ones that these people believe the average farmer can hit, if he uses the best of today's farming practices.

Two of the goals set were 300,000 pounds of milk per man per year, and 5,000 laying hens per man. I happen to know a little about both these occupations and in my opinion any man attaining either of these goals using any kind of practices, will certainly have to work a great deal harder, and put in a very much longer day than most college specialists or country agents would be willing to do.

Evidently the average farmer is not "up to scratch" and is not producing enough per man. Where then does the huge surplus of farm produce come from that we read about? If the farmer produced still more, would not this depress prices still farther with the farmer doing more work and getting less? I thought that one of the biggest problems in Canada and the United States was to find a market at fair prices for the agricultural produce that is already being produced.

In July I met a farmer from Saskatchewan who told me that he had eight granaries on his farm full of wheat, and another big crop coming on. Should he be told that the way out of his difficulties would be to buy more land and bigger machinery and grow more wheat, and build more granaries?

Personally, I think it would be better advice to the farmer (seeing there is a lot of people in the land who can't find jobs) to hire more help, if he can possibly afford it, instead of trying to do two men's work himself. And then perhaps he could mix a little living along with his farming.

Yours truly,
EDWIN J. HOURSTON,
R.R. No. 2, Cloverdale, B.C.

The Glory That Was!

Western prairie dwellers have just witnessed a glory which appears only a few times in a life span. I refer to the splendor of the leaves which remained in their fall colors so long this year. This occurred due to the lack of rain and frost until Thanksgiving.

Usually the ordinary poplar has yellow leaves splashed with black. This year, however, poplar leaves turned to gold and then to mahogany brown, with a transition period of cinnamon brown. The massed splendor of the poplar outdid all other trees in the season just passed.

Only once in over 50 years have I seen a Fall to equal that of 1960. In fact, I believe the tree beauty this year has surpassed all others.

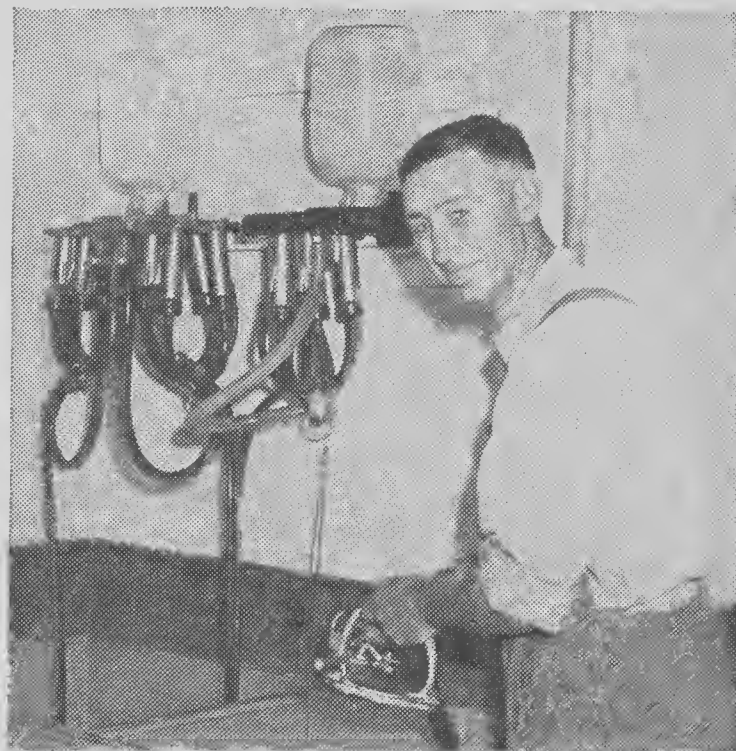
MABEL MCPHAIL,
Tisdale, Sask.

It's Our Pleasure

Thanks and thanks again for the Saskatchewan Dam and the fiction story about fishing in the September copy. I got a lot of pleasure out of reading both of these items. Being 2 months short of 91 years of age, it is not often I get the pleasure out of things that these brought me.

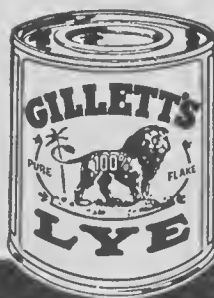
C. E. MADSSON,
Golden Prairie, Sask.

"Gillett's is important to sanitation"



Mr. Ross Marshall, Kirkton, Ontario, washing up after milking uses Lye Method, widely recommended by Government authorities as the most effective and inexpensive for cleaning and disinfecting teat cups and assemblies.

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Special Report

Ontario's Hog Producers To Build Packing Plants

by DON BARON

LEADERS of Ontario's hog producer groups, who control the controversial compulsory hog marketing scheme in the province, have successfully sponsored the launching of a meat packing co-operative. At a meeting in Toronto, directors of the Hog Producers' Association announced to county delegates that they had obtained a charter for a meat-packing co-operative, and revealed a few of their long range plans to get it into operation. Delegates voted their approval.

Hog leaders told the assembled group that the present directors of the Hog Producers' Association would be the founding directors of the new co-op, but that a meeting would be held some time in the future when members of the co-op could elect a new executive. Hog leaders also announced that a province-wide blitz of meetings would begin immediately to collect up to \$10 million in the next 12 months—the amount said to be required to make the new co-op a power in the meat industry.

The first objective will be to raise at least \$1 million through the sale of debentures, to finance Farmers Allied Meat Enterprise Co-op Ltd., which is being referred to as FAME. FAME will be the central organization to guide the locals that are expected to spring up. It will assist these local co-ops to raise finances, build their packing plants, and later, it will advertise and sell the meat products produced.

The establishment of the new co-op represents a milestone in work begun almost 2 years ago. It was then that Dr. David Monieson of the University of Pennsylvania was called in by the Hog Producers' Association as a marketing consultant for the now-revealed purpose of planning an entry into the meat packing business. In explaining the proposed program, Dr. Monieson said the co-operative packing plants must and would have a competitive advantage. He said it costs less to process livestock in modern plants, and producer plants would be modern. More important still, the plants would be located at strategic points throughout the province.

President Charles McInnis, in his appeal to the Association delegates for support of the program, called it, "a producer march into the processing field." He said: "The reason for such an immense project is because it is a battle for control of our position in the market place. It is a power struggle for a dominant position. To start in a small way would be a wasted effort and a waste of money."

DISCUSSION ranged widely around the reasons for, and implications of the move, and indicated that the new project may become just as controversial as the operations of the compulsory hog marketing plan.

Dr. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture,

offered a word of caution to the group. He recalled the efforts of one farm group in Ontario years ago to get more of the consumer's food dollar. That group raised 1¼ million dollars to go into the food store business. But it expanded too fast, without proper management, just prior to the recession, and lost ¾ of a million dollars when it finally liquidated the enterprise. From this lesson he observed: "Your procedure must be one of the best in the world."

Dr. Hannam left no doubt of his support of the principle of producers being in the market place. He said the time is fast approaching when food production must be controlled. Farmers through their own organizations should exercise that control.

He went on to one other point, saying the most important ingredient of success must be unity. There must be loyalty and support by all the people. He said the established packers are not the worst enemies facing the new co-op.

"These packers will probably concede us the right to try to go into the meat packing business. But they will probably reserve the right to compete as effectively as possible to keep from being pushed out of business. Your success is not likely to depend on what the packers do, but on what you do yourselves," he said.

GORDON GREER, president of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture touched on another problem when he pointed out a conflict between legislation governing co-operatives and that governing marketing boards. Co-operatives are given the power to handle the products of their own members, while marketing boards are given the power to sell all the products. He said: "I would like to ask the hog producers how this conflict will be reconciled?"

Although no direct answer was forthcoming, hog leaders indicated they would expect to continue to use the marketing board powers compelling co-op members to sell their hogs through the Hog Board.

Suggesting another point that could lead to trouble, Mr. Greer stated that a farm co-op could not expect any special privileges. It must operate under the same regulations as independent operators. "A hog producers' organization cannot be both a buyer and a seller," he said. Mr. Greer called for a complete split between the marketing board groups that have sponsored the packing co-op, and the co-op itself.

This point may become a major source of conflict, because President McInnis suggested that there might very well be an interlocking directorate between the hog marketing groups and the new packing co-op when an election of directors of the latter is held.

This point of controversy stems from the present major area of dis-

agreement in the present compulsory hog marketing scheme—the method of sale used by the Hog Board. Hog Board leaders insist they must not lose the power to allocate hogs, admitting that in certain cases price alone does not determine who gets the hogs.

Minister of Agriculture Wm. Goodfellow, commenting on this situation, has said that there has been some discrimination in the operations of the Hog Board, and has called (so far, unsuccessfully) for changes.

The government-appointed Farm Products Market Board, which supervises producer marketing boards, has indicated its interest in the development of the new meat packing co-op as well. In explaining that the establishment of meat packing co-operatives is beyond the purposes of Ontario's compulsory marketing legislation, it has taken steps to see that in future, no compulsory marketing board money may be used for this purpose. It also announced that several notable changes will be made in the present hog scheme now that the new meat packing co-op is being established. One change will probably involve the selling system, to see that hogs are not allocated to the new co-op. V

HOG BOARD GETS ITS ORDERS

After months of negotiation, the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board announced on October 31 that they had made no headway in

attempting to straighten out the contentious features of the hog selling scheme, although 12 other producer boards in the province were working satisfactorily. Consequently, the FPMB had decided to make some changes with or without the Hog Board's agreement.

In making the announcement, Mr. Goodfellow mentioned what he described as instances of bad faith on the part of the Hog Board. For example, despite an agreement to devise a fairer method of sale, no action had been taken. The Hog Board also failed to support their agreement to have their directors elected out in the country, he said.

The Farm Products Marketing Board announcement contained these three decisions:

1. A new selling method will be tried to end the allocation of hogs and see that every buyer has a chance to bid on all the hogs.

2. The electoral system will be amended so that all of the 11 directors of the Hog Board will be elected in their zones, rather than at the annual meeting. There will no longer be directors at large.

3. A conference will be called to resolve the conflict between co-operatives and marketing boards. Representatives of the boards and the co-ops will discuss means of working together for the benefit of farmers.

Mr. Goodfellow indicated that these decisions would be implemented as soon as possible. V

What's Happening

HAMILTON TAKES ON AGRICULTURE PORTFOLIO

The Hon. Alvin Hamilton is Canada's new Minister of Agriculture. He succeeds the Hon. Douglas Harkness who has been appointed Minister of National Defence. These changes



Hon. Alvin Hamilton

Agriculture, thus giving Mr. Hamilton this additional, major arm of Government farm policy to look after.

Born at Kenora, Ont., in 1912, Mr. Hamilton was educated in Saskatchewan. He graduated from the University of Saskatchewan in 1937 with a B.A. degree, to which he added honors in history and economics and a Certificate of Education the following year. During World War II he served as an officer in the RCAF both in Canada and overseas. He taught for a while in a Saskatoon collegiate.

Mr. Hamilton was first elected to Parliament for the Qu'Appelle constituency in 1957, after almost a decade in provincial politics as a Progressive-Conservative Party organizer and leader. Prior to his recent appointment as Minister of Agriculture he had been Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources. V

AUTOMOTIVE COMMISSION HEARS WESTERN FARM BRIEFS

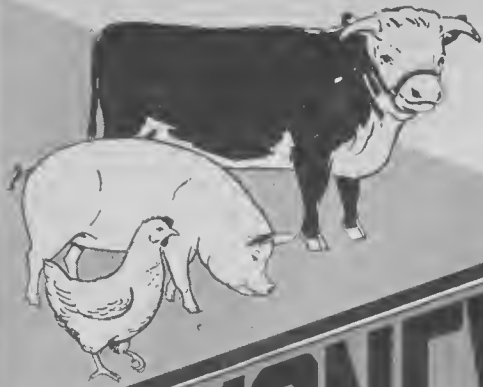
Both the United Grain Growers Limited and the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, the latter organization composed of the three Prairie wheat pools, presented submissions to the Royal Commission of Enquiry into the Canadian Automotive Industry.

These organizations, representing the grain producers of the Prairie Provinces, pointed out that the difficulties of finding export markets for

(Please turn to page 57)

came as part of a major reorganization of the Federal Cabinet which was revealed by Prime Minister Diefenbaker last month.

The Prime Minister's announcement also indicated that the Government would ask Parliament to transfer the responsibility for the Canadian Wheat Board from the Department of Trade and Commerce to the Department of



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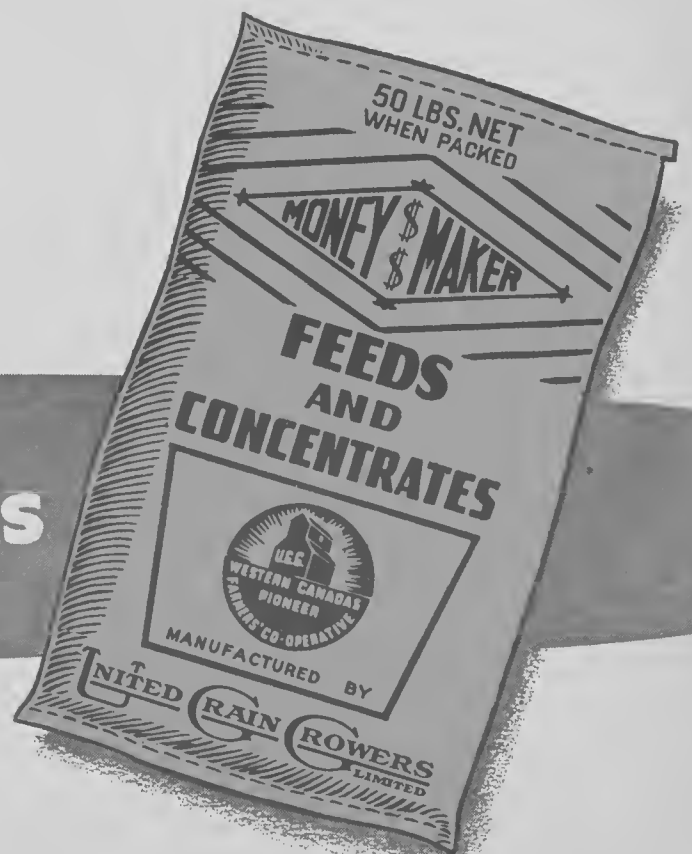
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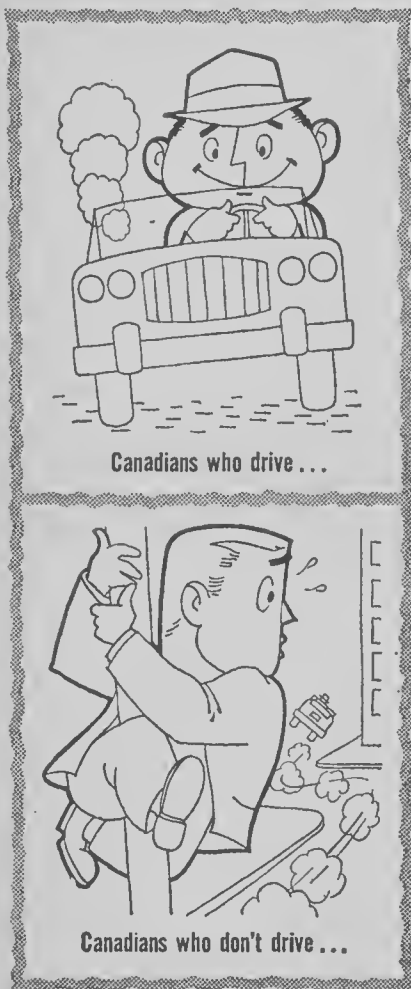
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GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

EXPECT WHEAT MARKETINGS to slacken off greatly. In spite of bouncing off to a brisk early start, by end of December marketings may not differ much from last year's.

DURUM WHEAT is providing icing for wheat sales and marketings. Exports are more than three times heavier than a year ago and many bins, filled for years, are being swept clean.

RECORD RAPESEED CROP of 11 million bushels has moved off farms at quite favorable prices. We think this crop will continue to find new world markets and provide extra cash for producers if handling costs are kept low and prices competitive.

PEPPED-UP OAT MARKETINGS this season have more than doubled those of a year ago and will likely continue higher for rest of year. This spurt is not due to new market developments, but is based on need to build inventories to meet normal requirements.

BARLEY EXPORTS are sluggish, reflecting heavy fall feed supplies in Europe and a sharp drop in sales to U.S. Exports of this crop had built up rapidly after war and peaked out at an exceptional 122 million bushels in 1952-53 and averaged 80 million for next 5 years. Level dropped rapidly during past two seasons to 64 million bushels and may decline again this year.

WORLD FEED GRAIN MARKETS show good growth potential. Since U.S. feed prices became competitive, they have made striking progress: exports of all feed grains advanced from 5.5 million tons in 1954 to 12.8 million tons in 1959; oats from 15 to 45 million bushels and barley from 43 to 118 million. During same period, Canadian oats exports declined from 22 to 6 million and barley from 81 to 64 million.

WATCH FOR LOWER HOG PRICES next fall. Bottom of hog cycle was reached last summer and numbers are now increasing. While we foresee no immediate trouble, prices could be in bad shape next fall if swing back is too rapid.

TURKEY PRICES have been roughly a third higher this fall, and are likely to remain pleasantly good for rest of season. This price perk-up was due to production drop of about 20 per cent.

FED CATTLE MARGINS may improve slightly this winter reflecting lower prices of fall feeder stock. However, despite the growing market for finished beef in Canada, prices for these classes will drift lower.

EGG SUPPLIES will be large enough this winter to put pressure on prices. Laying flock is only moderately smaller than a year ago and we appear to be eating fewer eggs though prices are reasonable.

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

IFUC CALLS FOR ATLANTIC FREE TRADE POLICY AND GREATER IMMIGRATION

The Interprovincial Farm Union Council, following a meeting in Saskatoon in mid-October, issued a policy statement which calls for an immediate revision in Canada's national trading, tariff and immigration policies and the early establishment of a world food program. The statement also supports the setting up of producer marketing boards on a regional, provincial or national basis, and the expansion of producer owned co-operative facilities. Finally, the policy declaration proposes that the Federal Government make supplementary payments to farmers on basic units of production where needed to achieve parity of income until such time as world consumption catches up to possible production, and in order to even out the wide fluctuations of prices inherent in a free-flowing market.

Recognizing that a lack of domestic and export markets is creating serious difficulties for farming and other primary resource industries, as well as this country's overexpanded secondary industries, the IFUC called for far-reaching changes in Canada's immigration and trade policies. Here is what they had to say and propose on these two subjects.

Immigration Policy. "It is unrealistic to expect that 18 million Canadians will be permitted much longer to live in a country the size of Europe which can easily produce food and manufactured goods for several times their number. The pressure of growing world population will force changes as it has always done in history. It is just as unrealistic to expect primary and secondary producers with modern means of production . . . to maintain and improve their standard of living by artificially reducing production."

The Council therefore proposed that "steps be taken to increase Canada's population by a large-scale, well-planned immigration policy which will enable people to settle in Canada at a rate comparative to that of the early years of the century when the country absorbed up to 5 per cent of its population per year."

The IFUC recognized that such large-scale immigration would require considerable amounts of capital to bridge the gap between the time of arrival of immigrants and their establishment as producers and self-supporting consumers. It reasoned that should private enterprise fail to have the courage and imagination to provide the plans and capital required, the task would fall to the Federal Government and its agencies.

Trade Policy. Turning its attention to external markets, the IFUC made these points:

- Consolidation of trade in regional areas of the world will pose serious problems for Canadian primary and secondary industries.

- The recently announced intention of the United Kingdom to seek

entry into the European Common Market may well lead to Canada being left alone in the world of trade with the United States.

- Canada has played a historical role in acting as a link between the U.S.A. and Europe, but passed up an opportunity to strengthen this link when Britain made its offer of entering into free trade with us 3 years ago.

The IFUC proposed, therefore, that the Federal Government open negotiations with the U.K., Western European countries and the U.S. to establish an Atlantic Free Trade Area.

OFA SCORES EXPROPRIATION BILL

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture told the Select Committee of the Ontario Legislature on Expropriation that Bill 120, proposed and planned to make the procedures for determining compensation in the expropriation of lands by public authorities uniform, fell far short of the ideal.

The OFA charged that the proposed legislation afforded scant protection to property owners and would make the powers of the provincial authority in the field more ironclad and dictatorial than ever. While no one seriously questions the constitutional powers of the provincial government, the OFA submission said, it seems unnecessary to flaunt these powers in so flagrant a fashion at a time when the question of civil rights is being given attention by all conscientious citizens.

"What Ontario farmers expected," the OFA continued, "was a moderate Bill which gave serious attention to current desires for protection against summary expropriation and the fragmentation of farm holdings which frequently resulted. Instead, Bill 120 bolsters and amplifies the arbitrary means employed by government over many years without any real attempt to consider the possibility that public ends might be achieved primarily by peaceable negotiation."

While the OFA submission pointed out many shortcomings in the proposed legislation, it gave major emphasis to the lack of any means under the Bill to arbitrate disputes over expropriation without involving time-consuming and costly legal procedures of a formal court case. The OFA showed that under such procedures, the property owner's legal and expert witness fee would amount to a minimum of \$2,000 with the possibility that, if costs were awarded against him, total costs might reach \$3,500. In the event of an appeal, an additional expense of \$2,000 could be incurred. Such costs of securing a judgment often meant the land owner was forced to accept the highest offer the expropriating agency was prepared to make. Therefore, the OFA strongly urged that some sort of informal tribunal should be allowed for in the legislation to hear disputes without legal counsel, at least initially, and especially for smaller claims of \$3,000 or less.

Let's Look at Christ As Both God — and Man!

The true Christian believes, of course, that Jesus was at one and the same time true man and the Son of God.

He holds this all-important conviction on the strength of proofs from the life of Our Lord . . . on the teachings of the Church from the time of the Apostles . . . on the powerful testimony of Holy Scripture. He is sure because God promised that the Word would be made flesh . . . "and the Word was made flesh."

But it is also true that many sincere Christians do not understand how important Christ's human nature was to His divine nature. Catholic teaching emphasizes this relationship, and we believe that a better understanding of it will enrich the spiritual life of every follower of Jesus Christ.

It was through His human nature that Our Lord entered the world of men and became not only our Savior, but our brother. It was the man Jesus who suffered and died for our sins . . . the human Jesus through Whom the graces of the Sacraments have been brought to us . . . the flesh-and-blood Jesus Who was the instrument of our salvation and is the one Mediator between God the Father and the family of man.


Today . . . as in the time of Our Lord Himself . . . some people revere Jesus as a holy man. They regard Him as a prophet, an evangelist, a teacher—a martyr. But they insist that he was merely a human being . . . a son of Adam . . . a man of the same ancestry as all other men.

Catholics, and other Christians, too, agree that the ancestry of Our Lord was indeed of human nature as is our own.

But we also believe that all that Jesus did as a man was motivated by the fact that He alone, of all the race of men, was the true Son of God—a divine Person—the instrument through which God brought understanding to sinful man.

From its beginning to its end, the New Testament deals not only with the divine but the human nature of Jesus Christ. These two natures must be understood in their proper relationship to one another, and to God's purpose and plan for the redemption of men.

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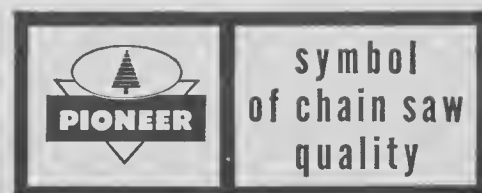
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Turkeys by the Ton

*One thing led to another until, finally,
Bill Dickson was egged into the feed
business and boomed into turkeys*

by CLIFF FAULKNOR

WHY would a London schoolboy want to be a farmer? That's what Bill Dickson's teacher wondered when, out of a class of 64 pupils, he was the only one voicing this ambition. But anybody who's dreamed of leaving smog-bound city streets for a life in the country will understand Bill's answer. "Because I want to get out under the blue sky."

Bill got his wish about 48 years ago when the family came to Radisson, Sask., to homestead. It's a move he has never regretted. Now the owner of a thriving turkey farm just outside of New Westminster, B.C., Bill took a trip to London a year or so ago to look over his old stamping grounds. He returned "happy to be a farmer, and happy to be living in Canada."

Dickson's first job in agriculture was working at the University farm in Saskatoon. During World War I, he left to serve on a minesweeper in the North Sea, but came back to his job when the war ended. While at the University he was persuaded to take a degree course, which he stayed with for 3 years. Then, he moved to the Experimental Farm at Scott to take charge of the poultry department under Superintendent M. J. Tinline. In 1928, Bill went to B.C. and settled on a Soldier Settlement grant in the Lower Fraser Valley.

One of his first jobs in that province was collecting eggs for the B.C. Egg Pool — a farmer-owned co-operative. The co-op went into bankruptcy after 2 years of operation. Bill was driving a load of eggs back to the plant when he learned the sheriff had padlocked the place. Finding himself with a load of eggs and no job, he decided to go into the egg business. He took them home and candled them. Later he sold the lot and paid off the farmers.



Eavestroughing makes cheap, efficient watering trough placed outside runs and easy to service.

In 1932, the Dickson place became the first government approved egg grading station in the Fraser Valley. Because a grading station is a handy place for a poultryman to pick up his feed supplies, Bill started a small feed service as a sideline. He'd had lots of experience mixing poultry rations at the University of Saskatchewan. This enterprise — which started with a few batches mixed with a shovel—had become a \$200,000 business by 1947. Then events took a hand again to put Bill Dickson back into the producing end of it.

THIS time, it was the post-war building boom which pushed urban development away out beyond the borders of the Vancouver-New Westminster area. One by one, the poultrymen who'd bought their feed from Dickson's folded up and moved out of the district. Rather than close up his feed plant, Bill decided to go into turkeys and became his own best customer.

From a start with 1,500 birds in 1947, the Dickson farm now raises over 20,000 turkeys a year. The business is managed by Bill's oldest son Bob, who was able to complete 2 years of poultry nutrition at Oregon State College, Corvallis, before he was called home to run the farm when a bout of ill health put Dickson senior temporarily out of commission.

From that small beginning in 1947, Bill Dickson became a pioneer in raising confinement turkeys in B.C. The whole enterprise is still operated on the back 5 of his original 8 acres. This has been accomplished by a steady swing-over to complete automation. Today, the farm is operated entirely by a foreman and one helper.

"As the profit margin decreases we have to become more efficient," Bill Dickson explained. "That's why we've gone in for automation."

THE successful turkey man must raise the right type of bird to supply his own particular market. Dicksons specialize in Broad Breasted Bronze turkeys — hens being raised to 15 to 16 pounds, and toms 20 to 25 pounds. About half their stock is purchased from Oregon as day-old poults, and the remainder as hatching eggs. The latter are hatched at the farm in a 30,000-egg incubator.

Although they raise no breeding stock at present, the Dicksons are now developing a new Broad Breasted Bronze strain with breeder Steve Murphy of Mission, B.C. They hope to have poults of this strain ready for use next spring.

"We're aiming at a bird with a finer bone structure," said Bill. "One that will dress out at



Left: 2,000 toms are housed in this parlor with slatted walls for good air circulation.

[Guide photos]

Below is Bill Dickson with son Bob who took poultry nutrition at the Oregon State College.



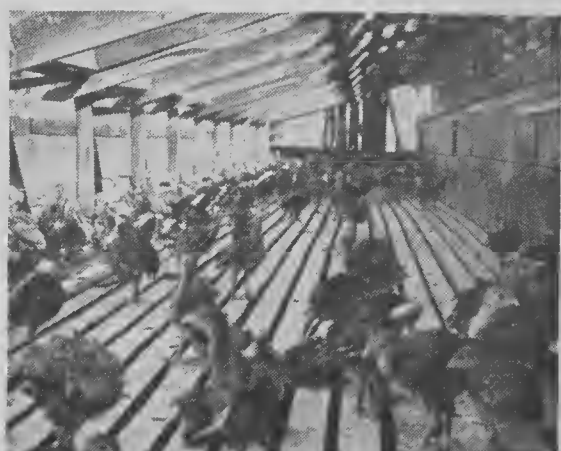
This is one of their plywood feed storage bins which they built on the premises for under \$50.

about 84 per cent." (Right now their birds dress at about 80).

When it comes to rearing these birds, *sanitation* is the keyword at Dickson's. The farm uses over 200 loads of mill shavings a year as bedding. "This is very important when you raise birds in confinement," Bill pointed out. "You've got to keep turkeys clean and dry or you're in trouble."

For the first 3 or 4 days, young birds are put on mats of paper in the brooders. This is so they won't eat the litter. (When they're very young they can't tell feed from litter.) There is also a protective layer of paper over the slats. In winter, this is underlain by tarred building paper for insulation.

All toms go onto shaving-covered runs after 12 weeks. The hens are (Please turn to page 56)



Young birds shown on a saw porch with slatted floor, which helps to prevent breast blisters.

D. GALE JOHNSON

of the University of Chicago

has studied the results of farm price and income policies followed in Canada and the U.S.

His findings are presented in summary here:

FARM POLICIES COMPARED

Prepared by **LORNE HURD**

Canadian farmers should not overlook the important facts and conclusions disclosed by Dr. Johnson's study

FARM policies of the United States Government receive constant examination in Canada. This is entirely natural. Canadian farmers are often in direct competition with U.S. farmers for markets—both on the North American continent and abroad. They also face similar agricultural development, price and income problems. For these reasons Canadian farmers know they must remain alert to agricultural policies being proposed or adopted in the United States. Such policies might either place them at a serious competitive disadvantage, or, alternatively, could point the way to a course of action which if applied in this country might improve the welfare of our farmers.

As might be expected, United States farm policies have been both condemned and applauded this side of the border. For example, we have had occasion to raise strong objections about certain aspects of the U.S. surplus disposal program, particularly as it has applied to grains. On the other hand, the establishment of a rural development program across the line, especially designed to assist low-income farmers, has been recognized as a sound long-term policy. It is quite likely that the essential elements of this U.S. program will be accepted by the Canadian Government in setting up a similar program in our country.

Some of our farmers have looked with envy at the generous government subsidies that have been paid to certain types of producers in the United States. Others in Canada have claimed that U.S. agricultural price and income policies are the best examples of what not to do. Such conflicting judgments have frequently been based on incomplete information, or simply on general impressions. A recent study, entitled "Income and Resource Effects of Canadian and United States Farm Policies: A Comparison," sheds some much needed light on this whole question.

This study was conducted by Dr. D. Gale Johnson, an outstanding agricultural economist at the University of Chicago, in preparation for a lecture he presented in the J. S. McLean Memorial series held at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Dr. Johnson, after an examination of the results of Canadian and U.S. price and income policies, came to this important conclusion: *Canadian farm policy, as it operated until 1958, was a reasonably satisfactory one compared to the policy followed in the United States.* He based his conclusion on these major findings:

- The general changes in the income of the farm population have been at least as favorable in Canada as in the United States. This is true in spite of the fact that the relative costs to the government of the Canadian farm programs for price and income support have been only a fraction of the cost in the United States.

- The current price structure in Canada is much more consistent with demand and supply conditions than is true in the United States.

- The resource adjustments that have occurred in Canada are, in several cases, more appropriate than has been true in the United States.

Costs of Programs. Let us examine Dr. Johnson's analysis in more specific terms. He found that, for the 5-year period 1952-53 through to and including 1956-57, the governmental costs of price and income supports in Canada totalled \$242.9 million, or 2.8 per cent of the U.S. cost for the same years of \$8.7 billion. The gross income of Canadian agriculture for 1953 through 1957 was almost 9 per cent of the U.S. level. Thus, relative to the sizes of the two agricultures, the Canadian government costs were roughly one-third the U.S. costs.

It should be pointed out that these costs included only those involving price support operations and government payments to farmers for a variety of purposes. Costs of agricultural research, education, irrigation and other large land development and reclamation schemes, and support for such activities as fairs and market information, have been excluded for both countries.

Price Developments. After analyzing the relative governmental costs, Dr. Johnson turned his attention to price developments in the two countries between 1926 and 1957. This is what he discovered. Between 1926-29 and 1953-57 farm product prices rose 67 per cent in Canada and 68 per cent in the United States, or almost by the same amount. Similarly, the increases in prices paid by farmers for items used in production and for living were also nearly identical over the period.

However, there was a marked difference in price developments for field and animal products when considered separately. Roughly speaking, between the late twenties and 1953-57, the price of wheat in the U.S. spring wheat areas increased approximately 80 per cent, while the increase in the Prairie Provinces was less than 30 per cent. It is obvious, therefore, that increases in the

prices of animal products must have been much greater in Canada than in the U.S. In other words, a greater rise in livestock prices in Canada offset the relative fall in field product prices.

Dr. Johnson concludes from this that the price structure over the 1926-57 period in Canada was more consistent with demand and supply conditions than was true in the United States. He states his conclusion in these terms: "... it has been the changes in supply and demand conditions in Canada that has been primarily responsible for the rise in relative product prices of livestock. Given the very much greater reductions in labor inputs in field than animal products during the last three decades, the shifts in relative prices that have occurred in Canada seem quite consistent with the changes in supply conditions. And it is well known that the changes in demand have been favorable to livestock products as well. Had the United States had a different price policy or no price policy at all, the change in relative price structure would probably have been similar [in the two countries], though perhaps not quite as extreme."

Farm Income Changes. The logical question to ask at this point is whether the Canadian farmer has suffered important income losses compared to his neighbor to the south, as a result of the differences in governmental costs of farm programs and in the relative price structures of the two countries.

In order to find out, Dr. Johnson made four sets of income comparisons: Canada and the United States; the Prairie Provinces and Montana and North Dakota; Ontario and Michigan and Minnesota; and Quebec and Wisconsin. With the exception of the national comparisons, it will be noted that the areas selected have reasonably similar types of farming. Both total farm income and average income per worker were tabulated in the comparisons.

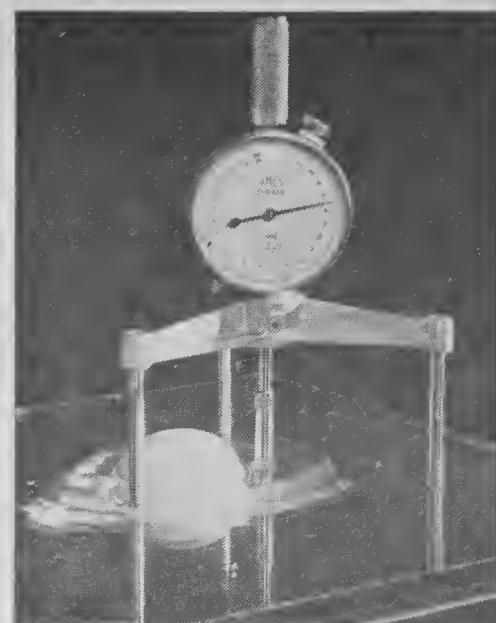
Here is a summary of what the tabulation shows:

1. Total farm income in the two countries has changed in roughly the same proportion since 1926-29, except for the greater fall of Canadian income through 1935-39 and the considerably higher peak achieved in 1951-52. During 1926-29, the average income per worker in Canada was 82.8 per cent of the U.S. level; in 1953-57 the percentage was 81.1.

2. A comparison between the Prairie Provinces and Montana and North (Please turn to page 37)



Prof. H. L. Orr measures quality of egg on Cyril Sharpe's farm at Guelph for quality research program.



[OAC photos

Taking height of albumen for Haugh rating.

EGGS in a NEW Light

With eggs in surplus, some producers and grading stations are teaming up to capture more of the market with special quality eggs

by **DON BARON**

TALK to egg dealer George Reiss and you will begin to see eggs in a new light. His whole approach to the egg business is based on the strong belief that there is nothing ordinary about a market egg today.

Reiss will tell you, in a torrent of descriptive words, that eggs must be nearly perfect now, or consumers don't want them. Poultrymen, he believes, need the best hens and rations they can obtain in order to produce such eggs. But these things alone are not enough. Refrigeration right on the farm is required to protect the quality of the eggs, and good sized flocks are necessary to make the egg producing business worthwhile. George goes even farther. He advocates that the trucks that haul the eggs from farm to grading station and on to the market should be refrigerated. Eggs produced and hauled under these conditions, Reiss claims, are the only ones with a place on today's market.

This approach to producing and hauling eggs will probably be a jolt to many a farm wife who has spent a lifetime feeding and watering hens, washing eggs, and delivering them to the grading station. In fact, it is in sharp contrast to the established practice of sorting out the Grade A's from the mixture of eggs delivered to grading stations.

The Reiss approach is calculated to meet an already existing demand for a year round supply of high quality eggs from the big buyers—usually the chain stores. He has built his own grading station into one of the most modern in Canada, by putting his ideas into practice.

GEORGE REISS bought the Moorefield Produce Co. in Ontario's Wellington County 6 years ago. He first obtained his supply of eggs by purchasing them wholesale and hauling them to Moorefield to regrade and pack them for sale. However, he soon found out that in order to put quality eggs on the market, it was necessary to buy eggs that had the quality built into them. George became convinced that a grading station would gain definite advantages if it could be supplied by a limited number of large flocks, each producing quality eggs in volume. A station supplied in this manner could afford to install more mechanical equipment for grading and produc-

ing. Station trucks would make fewer stops in picking up their loads. And there would be less delay and bookkeeping at the plant.

A fieldman was hired by Reiss to line up a number of supply flocks and to work with the owners, encouraging them to expand their flocks, install refrigeration units on their farms, and handle the eggs carefully.

Refrigerated trucks were bought to haul the eggs. Mass candling equipment and automatic packing machines were installed in the Moorefield plant, weekly capacity was increased to 3,000 cases of eggs. When Federal Government officials decided to make an egg quality survey at various farms and grading stations, Reiss was one of the first to invite them to his plant to do some of their break-out tests.

For flockowners who can ship several cases of high quality eggs a week, the Reiss operation is ideal. Reiss is able to cut handling costs with his labor-saving equipment, provide an assured market, and pay premium prices of about three cents a dozen.

The rapid expansion of the Moorefield business is proof enough of the popularity of the Reiss program. But it is only one of the many examples



[Gulde photo

Poultryman Ray Spring of Barrie has a flock of 11,000 birds and heads the "Sure Fresh" group.



[Gulde photo

Reg Powis, manager of Moorefield Produce plant keeps an eye on automatic cartoning equipment.

of the growing interest in special quality eggs. In fact, there is a virtual stampede of people who are either starting into quality programs of their own, or searching for ways to get into one.

"The reason," says Prof. H. L. Orr of the Poultry Department, Ontario Agriculture College, "is simple. The old fashioned way of gathering eggs from small flocks and big ones, poorly fed ones and well fed ones, pullets and old hens, and then trying to sort out the quality eggs from the resulting mixture, isn't good enough."

According to Orr, you've got to grade the flocks first to get top quality eggs. You've got to *build in* the quality.

Interest is so high in special eggs that poultry experts from the O.A.C. recently toured areas in the United States where quality control programs have begun to mushroom. Flockowners, grading station operators, and government people have all gone to see what's happening there. On returning from such a tour, (Please turn to page 36)



This tandem was made by Dan Puckett out of two reconditioned John Deere tractors at a cost of \$1,000 excluding his own labor.

FARMING has got to the point where a small power unit is not a great deal of use in field work. Big horsepower cuts down demands on manpower." So thinks Dan Puckett, who farms 2½ sections at Davidson, Sask., sharing machinery and field work with his brother Don.

Dan's answer to the problem was to build his own tandem tractor outfit last winter. He tried it out for the first time this season and is happy with the result.

The tandem consists of two 38 h.p. John Deere gasoline tractors. One of them is a 1937 model and the other a 1941. He bought the two of them especially for the purpose, and also a third because he wanted to take the hydraulic system from it. The total cost, amazingly enough, was only \$1,000, excluding his own labor. Both the engines needed to be rebuilt by Dan, and he gave the 1937 tractor a more up-to-date hood, so it would match the later model, which is hitched on behind it.

The biggest job was fixing the hydraulic steering, which operates from the driver's seat on the rear unit and turns the whole of the front unit instead of just a pair of wheels. He needed also to have both tractors geared the same, which meant changing sprockets and chains in the rear ends to make them turn at the same speed. The throttle linkages must work together too, so he has them joined with heavy cable. The two clutches operate independently, but both are controlled from the rear tractor. With two independent clutch systems, the operator can back up by reversing the rear engine and disengaging the front one, without needing to walk up to the front to put it out of gear.

The units joining the two tractors are made of ½-inch thick pipe, which was difficult stuff to find. He set up this linkage without any bearings.

But the strain of pulling equipment is not on the pipe, because he has a chain hitching the front unit directly onto the drawbar.

The front wheels were removed from both units, so he has four-wheel drive. The weight on the main wheels of the front section is 8,500 lb., and 5,600 lb. on the rear pair, giving excellent traction. The result gives more than the total power of two separate tractors. Dan believes the tandem might give him about 84 h.p.

Fuel consumption works out well when reckoned on a per acre basis, but doesn't sound so good when reckoned in gallons per hour. The reason is that a far greater amount of work is done by the tandem in an hour compared with a single standard tractor. He made a check on some tillage and it worked out at 100 acres in a day on 55 gallons of gasoline. This is more economical than operating two separate units.

SUMMERFALLOWING is the best work for the tandem. Dan likes to use a deep cultivator, which is hard work on most of his land, because it had no more than disking before he took over the farm. This means there's a tough hardpan about 3 inches below the surface. He pulls two cultivators side-by-side, or one cultivator with a rod weeder behind it. He has also used the rig for seeding.

Dan chose two old John Deeres because he wanted to keep his costs down, especially as the whole thing was experimental. He has his own shop in Davidson and is a qualified mechanic, although farming is his main occupation. So he was able to do all the work himself. It took a whole year to plan the tandem, and one month to build it.

DAN PUCKETT figured out all the intricate details himself, but he got the general idea from Wint Etter, who farms about 30 miles

One and One Makes Two Plus

To overcome a manpower shortage on their large acreages grain farmers are looking for bigger power units

by RICHARD COBB



Guide photos
"You can sure cover a lot of acres with a tandem," according to Dan.

away, at Stalwart. Wint has 5,000 cultivated acres and needs a lot of power to keep on top of the work. His tandem tractor, built 3 years ago, is the answer to his problem.

Wint took two big Minneapolis-Moline diesels, one with six cylinders and the other with four, and joined them up, with the smaller unit in front. He, too, did all the figuring himself and carried out the job in his own farm workshop. His tandem differs in some details, but it is approximately the same as Puckett's. One of his ideas was to have the two clutch levers side-by-side, so they could be operated as one. But they also move independently, so it is easy to disengage the front unit for traveling. Another of his brainwaves was to strip all the electrical system from the front tractor and to run a heavy duty cable to it from the rear unit.

Wint, too, gets more than the power of two tractors from his Minnies in tandem. He finds it shows up particularly (Please turn to page 38)



The Puckett tandem ready for summerfallowing, with a deep cultivator and a rod-weeder hitched on behind. Dan believes the tandem arrangement gives him about 84 horsepower.



W. Etter checks a 21-ft. cultivator behind his M-M diesel tandem. He knows he needs bigger equipment to make the unit pay.



J. E. Brownlee, Q.C., president of the U.G.C. Ltd., presented this submission.

A Reply to the Case for the Railways

Freight rates for export grain have been given major blame for the financial difficulties of Canada's railway systems. Is this really fair?

BACKGROUND. Canadian railways are confronted with the constant need for adjustments in their operations and with ever increasing financial difficulties in their efforts to maintain business and services. As a principal solution to their difficulties, they have proposed to the MacPherson Royal Commission on Railway Transportation that: (a) the railways be paid double the present fixed statutory freight rates on western grain moving to export markets; (b) the cost of this 100 per cent rate increase be borne by the Federal Treasury, and (c) the public expense involved be described as a subsidy to western grain producers.

In support of these proposals, the railways have produced a 1958 cost study on the movement of western export grain which purports to show their annual losses for that year to be \$70.5 million.

The outcome of the Commission's investigation may affect the whole future of transportation policy in Canada, and, therefore, the lives of all our people either directly or indirectly. And while the Commission has not confined itself to studies of the freight rate structure for export grain, the railways have chosen to make it a central issue at the Commission hearings. Under these circumstances, a critical assessment of the railways' proposals should be of widespread interest to our readers in all parts of the country.

Such an assessment has been provided by western farm organizations. They have rejected the railways' approach to their difficulties and have seriously challenged their proposals as being unsound, unrealistic and unfair. Their position was especially well presented in a submission made to the Commission in September by United Grain Growers Limited. What follows is Part I of a summary of the U.G.G. brief. Part II will be published in the December issue.

Part I

PROBLEMS IN PERSPECTIVE

THERE are primary problems faced by the railways which are much more serious and significant than the consideration of any one commodity rate. Such problems stem from the revolution in transportation of persons and goods due to the developing and increasing use of the automobile, truck and airplane, and to a lesser extent the pipeline. This revolution has resulted in a serious decline in railway passenger and freight traffic, during a period of great expansion in the Canadian economy. This situation is not, however, peculiar to Canada. The same revolution has led to similar results in the United States, in Europe and in Great Britain.

To keep the subject in proper perspective mention must be made of some of the railway problems and their causes:

Problem 1: Foremost is the railways' lack in volume of business, often found when an enterprise is in difficulty. For reasons already stated, railway transportation is a shrinking business, definitely so with respect to some items of traffic, and relatively so when set against Canadian progress in other fields.

Figures in support of these statements were quoted in the brief from the annual reports of the CPR and from evidence given by the CNR before a committee of the House of Commons in March of this year. Here are some examples: Passenger traffic on the Canadian Pacific in 1958 was much less than one-third of what it would have been had it kept pace with the 75 per cent increase in population from 1923. In 1948, less-than-carload freight shipments by the CPR amounted to 1,595,000 tons; in 1958 to only 557,000, or a little over one-third of the total 10 years before. In 1958, all railways share of total inter-city revenue ton-miles in Canada amounted to 52 per cent. The corresponding figure in 1948 was 71 per cent.

Problem 2: Competition divides a great deal of the business between the two Canadian railways which could be more cheaply handled by one of them. The fact is obvious to a traveler who sees rival passenger trains leaving the same city, and often at the same station, at practically the same hour to reach the same destination in about the same time.

Competition is part of the Canadian tradition and between railways has been encour-

aged. Nevertheless, such competition may now be unnecessary, because of the growth of alternative methods of transportation. It may also have become so costly that it must be restrained in future. Only in North America are there competing railroads. Elsewhere in the world railways are monopolies of governments.

Problem 3: Competition in railway service in Canada is between a publicly owned and a privately owned system. This is a unique situation which arose by the incorporation into the CNR of lines formerly in private ownership which had become bankrupt. If such steps have gone to unreasonable or unnecessary lengths, cure should be a matter of public policy. Canadians should not expect a system with such a history to be a successful commercial enterprise in the sense of paying returns upon its original capital.

Problem 4: Implicit in discussion of railway freight rates is an assumption that railway transportation should and can be a profitable industry. A corresponding assumption is that a rate structure can be devised to make railway operations profitable and to keep them so. Both these assumptions are open to question. The experience of other countries does not provide proof that railways necessarily are or should be profitable. In the United States, for example, there are numerous records of railway receiverships, railway reorganizations, and of capital lost.

Problem 5: It is inherent in the nature of a railway that it provide passenger service, even when such service becomes a source of expense rather than a source of revenue. A great part of the investment in railways was made so that passengers could be carried comfortably, rapidly and safely. Passenger revenues in earlier years were a much larger part of total railway revenues than is now the case. Such a decline must be a major source of difficulty to the railways now, and probably accounts in a major way for the deterioration in their financial position.

Problem 6: Of necessity, a Canadian railway system, in order to connect the developed parts of the country with each other, must operate many miles of track through territory which produces relatively little or no traffic at all. While the areas north of Lake Superior and in the Rocky (Please turn to page 56)

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Smartness and comfort are prominent in the 1961 trucks. Here are samples from a wide and versatile collection

TRUCK PARADE FOR '61



This half-ton pick-up with a new 140 h.p. slanted 6-cylinder engine is the Dodge Dart. It features passenger car styling and handling ease. Wheelbases are 114 in. or 122 in., gross weight 5,100 lb.

The model with a stake body here is the International B-174 for farm use. Has either 6-cylinder engine or V-8. Four - speed transmission, standard; 5-speed, direct-in-fifth, optional. 22,000 lb. gross

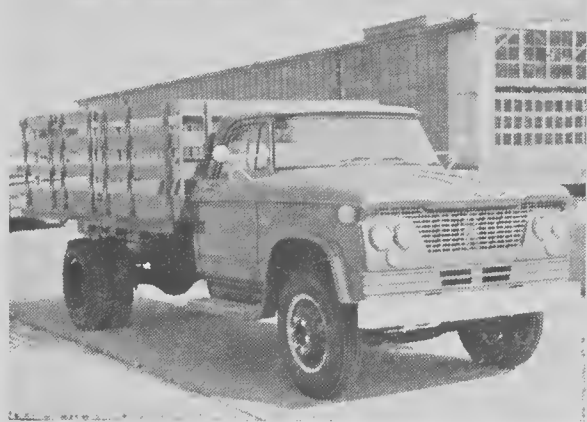


The "go anywhere" Land Rover has 88 in. or 109 in. wheelbase. Features 4-wheel drive, non - rusting aluminum body, rear suspension on outrigger brackets, 8 forward speeds and 2 reverse, optional center and rear PTO.

Economy is the theme for the F-600 Ford, shown here with stake body. New hood is wider. New optional 262 cu. in. 6-cylinder engine, I-beam front axle and leaf-spring suspension air - over hydraulic or full-air brakes are featured.



The Chevrolet Step-side ½-ton is available in cab-chassis, wide-box and conventional box pickup models, rated from 4,900 to 5,600 lb. gross. Line includes three new 4-wheel drive models for light duty — maximum traction.



Fargo truck equipped here with stake body has 125 h.p. V-8 engine. Spacious body is particularly suitable for farmers. Available in 5 wheelbases from 133 to 197 in., with maximum gross vehicle rating 19,500 lb.

The front-end of the Mercury M-100 pickup has a wider hood, 1-piece grille and single headlights. The wheelbase is longer and the silhouette lower, but ground clearance is greater. Load space is increased to over 65 cu. ft. on the 6½ ft. body, almost 80 on the 8 ft.



This is the panel truck version of the new GMC ½-ton range. GM has revised heaters in the entire truck line to provide temperatures up to 10 degrees warmer at normal operating speeds. Crankcase ventilating system optional.

As the picture shows, the "Jeep" 1-ton truck is designed to be rugged and carry a big payload through mud, sand, snow or ice. As well as having on-the-farm features, it shifts from 4-wheel to 2-wheel drive for fast highway travel. V



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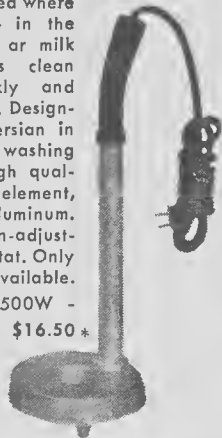
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Through Field and Wood

No. 26

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



NEAR Piapot in southwestern Saskatchewan is a remarkable ranch. Closed to hunters, within its borders are—besides cattle—mule deer, whitetails, and antelope, counted not by dozens but in hundreds. To stockmen may occur the obvious question: "How does this region of little rain support such a concentration of animals?" The answer is that this is the hard grass area, where grass cures on the root and offers nutritious food all winter long. Moreover, as the population increases, there is constant drifting to new range. Large numbers stray outside the ranch and a sizeable proportion of these are harvested by hunters.

One would expect the owner of such a spread to be a memorable character, and this he is. Men of Harry Coulter's stamp are not so often met with that one would soon forget the occasion. It was my privilege recently to make a trip around the ranch in his company.

Within the first quarter hour we had seen antelope, one a trophy buck. Mule deer, does and fawns, came within 30 yards to look us over. Out of a small brush-filled gully 14 white-tails cascaded, spilling up over the hill where some stopped to gaze and later returned. A boar badger out for a pre-hibernation stroll was outrun by Harry who dexterously presented his boot sole each time the annoyed and undaunted badger made a dash at his leg. While we studied the badger, we were in turn scrutinized by a mule deer doe.

Leaving the badger to resume his constitutional, we went on. In a balm of Gilead tree was a huge pile of sticks, a Swainson's hawk nest which the owners have added to year by year until the tree seems hardly adequate to support it. While looking at it, another band of mule deer, two large bucks among them, bounded out of a nearby meadow. We followed to the top of a hill where they turned off. Beyond the hill, binoculars revealed seven more deer feeding and resting in a wolf willow patch.

For some time we had been hearing the melodious far-off chorus of swans on the lake to the south and we turned in that direction. Beside the road, in a willow tree sat a large bird, apparently a hawk. A bald eagle! We

were surprised to see him here on the arid prairie but a bald eagle it was. A little farther on we thought we saw him again, but a closer look revealed a golden eagle, hunched and waiting. For what? Fresh dirt mounds thrown up by pocket gophers.

LOOKING at the gopher holes reminded me that on this ranch occurs another animal which until lately few people suspected to be living in Saskatchewan, though a daughter at the ranch formerly kept one as a pet. It is the kangaroo rat, a true dweller of the southwestern desert, and yet here it thrives. A large colony lives within sight of the lake on whose shores we now stood, gazing at the feeding swans. Here too, where a few nights before we wandered about the kangaroo rat colony, the moving sand dunes have uncovered ancient fireplaces, stone arrowheads and tools of an ancient people, long vanished.

But it was deer I had come to see and we went on, finding more and yet more the farther we went. Four does came trustingly out and paraded daintily across a hill in front of us. I jotted down quickly the poses for the accompanying sketch. The day before, two fine mule deer bucks trotted by on an open hillside where I had excellent opportunity to study and sketch. A little later, 20 antelope dashed by bound for far horizons.

With regret I left this wildlife idyll. It is something unique, a natural sanctuary, and such a haven for wildlife as one might search years to find.





Bill Sheard Feeds

180 Steers in 30 Minutes

He grows most of the feed for them on his 300-acre farm too

NOT many farmers have an opportunity to start all over again—a chance to remedy their mistakes and develop and expand their successes, in building a program that meets their own idea of a “perfect set-up.” But beefman Bill Sheard did. His big break came when he sold his farm for industrial development. It gave him money enough to build a modern practical beef operation. He wanted one with labor-saving features, where he could cut costs by putting through more cattle. But he wanted to retain his basic program of handling short-keep cattle, and feeding them on home-grown feed.

He bought a 300-acre dairy farm beyond the industrial area of Brampton, Ont., to replace his old 150-acre farm and 75-steer feedlot. He has come up with a farm and feedlot operation that makes caring for cattle almost effortless, cuts production costs, and hedges the risk of month-to-month price changes. In short, it's an integrated farm-feedlot geared to meet the ups and the downs of the beef business.

Sheard has a youthful appearance and an easy-going manner but he has been in the beef business some time. And he says it's a life-time job just to learn that business.

In his program, an agent purchases partly-finished stuff off the Toronto yards for him—steers not good enough for slaughter. (“Why people don't finish them, before shipping them, I'm sure I don't know,” he says.) He buys late in the week, after slaughter cattle have sold, and whenever the price seems right. And he sells continually, as cattle reach market finish, and almost any time the market looks strong. He ships direct to packers and asks rail-grade price.

That's the program he developed on his old farm, and he has retained it for his new one. But his buildings



Put into feed bunk, distillers grains are augered along to mix with silage.

and feed handling set-up are brand new.

HIS first step, was to call in agricultural engineer, Ross Milne, from the agricultural representative's office in Brampton. And engineer and beefman developed a set-up that would make many a beefman envious.

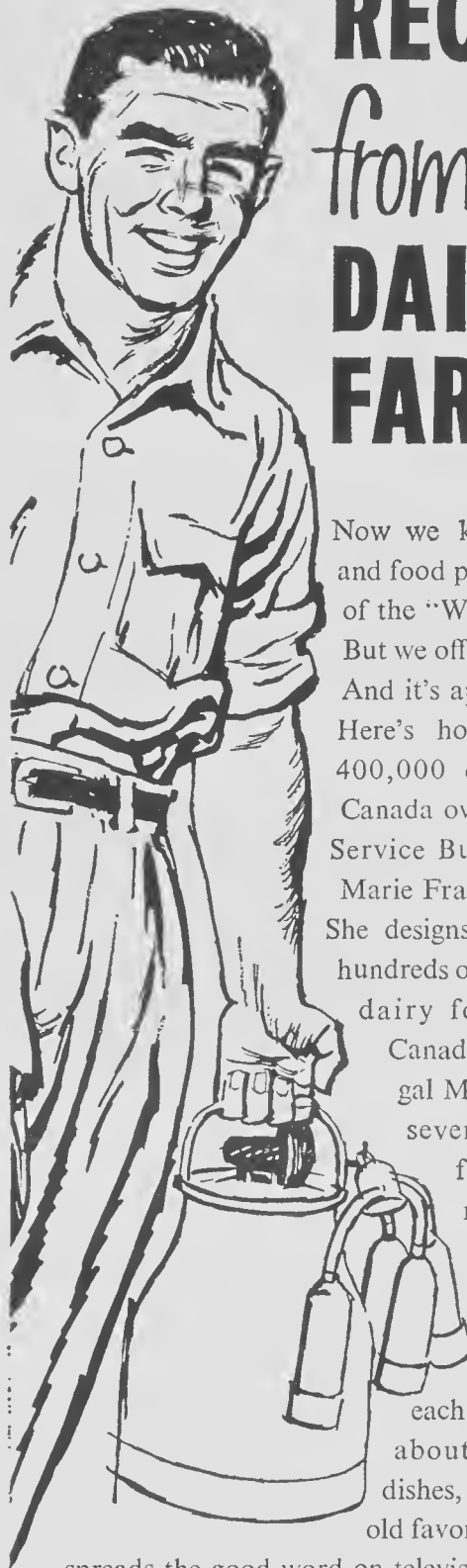
He tore the stabling out of the old barn there, and added a truss-roofed open front barn 40' wide and 105' long. He paved an area of the yard measuring 165' by 85' to give him capacity for about 200 cattle. And he built two big 20' by 40' concrete stave silos to handle the 600 tons of silage he hoped to grow from 40 acres of corn. He fitted the silos with mechanical unloaders and installed 185' of auger in the feed bunk extending across the yard. He added a mechanized grain and supplement mixing, grinding and feeding system.

Now, hired man John Langendoen says it takes longer to bed the cattle than to feed them, longer to look after



Hired man John Langendoen (l.) tells Bill Sheard it's a bigger job to look after their one milk cow than their 180 steers with this mechanical system.

Here's a tip on RECIPES from Canada's DAIRY FARMERS



Now we know that cooking and food preparations are part of the “Woman's World.”

But we offer a helping hand... And it's appreciated!

Here's how it's done: The 400,000 dairy farmers in Canada own the Dairy Foods Service Bureau, directed by Marie Fraser.

She designs and kitchen tests hundreds of recipes using every dairy food produced in Canada. In 10 years, our gal Marie has distributed several million recipe folders containing more than a thousand tested and proved recipes.

And she writes thousands of words each year, telling women about new ideas, new dishes, new treatments of old favorite dairy foods. She

spreads the good word on television, radio, in newspapers and magazines and at all kinds of public gatherings. But that's promotion, you say?

You bet it's promotion. But it's the kind of promotion that performs a service.

Ask our gal Marie Fraser! She gets requests for about 500,000 dairy food recipes every year, and the dairy farmers of the country provide them through the June Set-Aside.



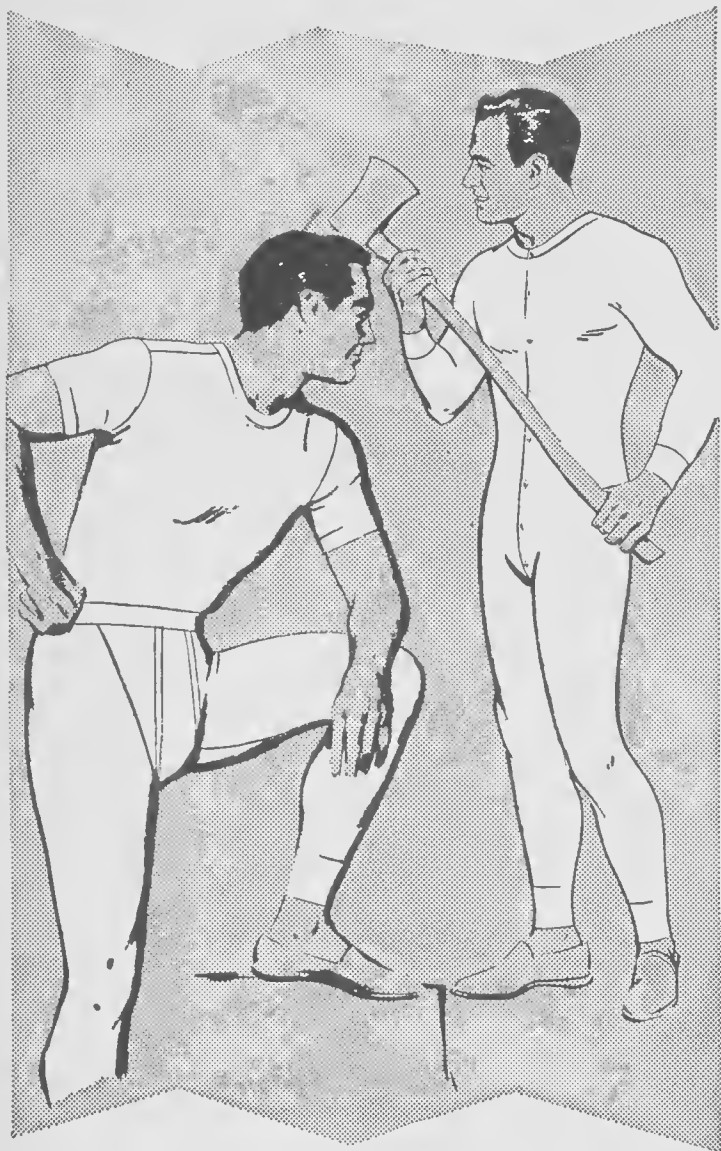
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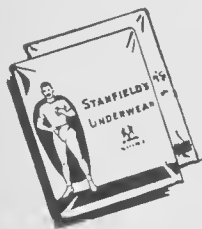
STANFIELD'S "1400" LINE . . . made from high grade cotton yarns. Actually lowest price of this quality anywhere.

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SHIRTS (1411), pullover style, with short sleeves, patented non-sag, nylon reinforced neckband, 34-46\$2.25

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for him, for her and for small types too.

STANFIELD'S LIMITED, TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA

LIVESTOCK



Baled hay is tossed straight from the barn floor into a covered self-feeder.

the one milk cow than the 180 steers on feed. But even bedding the cattle is simple, for a catwalk extends out from the barn floor into the polebarn, and baled straw is thrown off this to be spread out below.

In this set-up, Sheard is handling 2 or 3 times as many cattle as he used to, with only half the chores to do. He has eliminated the need to build fences, for the cattle never run out. He has more time to grow and harvest the extra acres of crop. He figures his costs of feeding steers today at about 18 cents per pound of gain. And he expects that as he puts more and more manure and fertilizer on the land, soil fertility will climb, reducing costs still further.

ON his 300-acre farm, Sheard is growing 40 acres of corn which he ripens well before blowing it into the silo. He grows 150 acres of grain too. His remaining land grows grass for early silage and for hay.

Sheard is using every trick he can think of to keep costs down. He found a sturdy old silo on the farm and is fitting it out as a place to store 6,000 bushels of grain. Augers will take the grain across the barn to the feed grinder, whenever it is required.

He feeds steers about 12 pounds per head per day of grain and concentrate. This includes corn, oats, and wheat. To this is added about 30 bushels of distillers grain for the 180 steers on feed. They get all the silage they can take.

Sheard is using the power take-off on the tractor to power the feed bunk auger now, but he plans to install a gasoline engine for it.—D.R.B. V

When Livestock Are Being Leased

THE best type of contract for leasing livestock is readily achieved by the owner and the renter calculating their respective contributions to the enterprise and then working out a division of the proceeds on the basis of the amount of money contributed by each.

C. G. Ferries, Alberta's farm management specialist, says that an investigation of some contracts is being made in the province. Of the limited number of farms studied so far, the cow-calf and ewe-lamb arrangement seems to be one of the most popular. Under this type of contract, the calf or lamb crop is divided between the

owner and the renter at weaning time on a 50-50 basis.

There are a few contracts worked out in such a way that the division of the proceeds varies from 50 to 70 per cent in favor of the tenant. The percentage of proceeds above 50 per cent that goes to the tenant seems to hinge upon the way in which expenses are divided. Expenses include such items as herd or flock depreciation, veterinary expenses and breeding fees. Other factors are the amount of money invested by the owner in the herd or flock, and the tenant's outlay for fixed and operating expenses, such as land, buildings, labor, feed, etc. V

Irrigation And the Rancher

THE spread of irrigation districts and abundance of grain in the West means a new role for the range cattle producer in future. No longer will the cattleman's big market lie across the border, or in Eastern Canada. His main concern will be producing feeder stock which will be fattened on the irrigated farms of his own area.

These points were brought out by a four-man panel on "Irrigation and the Rancher" at the fall meeting of the American Society of Range Management (International Mountain Section) held at Lethbridge. Panel members included rancher Bert Hargrave, Walsh, Alta.; Drs. Don Wilson and Dave Clarke, Lethbridge Research Station; and Eion Chisholm, secretary of the Western Stock Growers' Association.

"In years ahead we'll be even more dependent on cattle finishers in irrigated areas as a market for our range cattle," Bert Hargrave said. "I'd like to see irrigation farmers come up with hay in some handy form, such as wafers or pellets, to help us with our winter feed problems. I think field pelleting machines are a step in the right direction. When these machines are perfected, perhaps a group of farmers could get one and operate it co-operatively. Of course, this feed would have to be cheap enough so we could afford to buy it."

Don Wilson pointed out that expenses on irrigated land are too high to expect the farmer to raise his own calves—he could only raise about one per acre. Calves would have to be raised by the range man. But future needs will mean a great expansion of the production capacity of ranges. This can be done through dual use (cattle and sheep), reseeding, and where practicable, by fertilization.

"We'll have to double the capacity of our native ranges in the next 50 years," Wilson stated, "and to do this economically we should start right now."

DAVE CLARKE described the type of feeder animal that ranchers should produce for the irrigation farmer.

"He won't want young calves which he'll have to keep 10 months or more," Clarke declared, "he'll want an animal from 550 to 600 lb., which he can feed and sell within 5 to 6 months."

LIVESTOCK

The rancher will have to produce larger calf crops to supply these cattle. I see greater co-operation between the rancher and feeder in the future, including contract deals where a feeder will finish a rancher's cattle for him."

Eion Chisholm, who also manages a large western feedlot, sees this co-operation extending into the sale of the finished product.

"Agricultural development has been too haphazard so far," he stated, "there's been too much diversification. We're going to have to become specialists in raising commercial cattle—to specialize and *integrate*. The market will demand a standard, high quality product in future and will contract 6 months to a year in advance for it. This will force us to integrate." —C.V.F. ✓

Pigeons Are Dangerous Guests

PIGEONS in the barn may seem like a mild nuisance, but they can be much more of a menace than that, especially if they are the wild variety. Dr. Howard Neely of the Ontario Veterinary College has issued a warning that 1 out of 3 pigeons carries the psittacosis virus which can cause pneumonia in cattle.

The usual victims of the infection are calves, which inhale the dust from dried pigeon droppings, or eat hay or meal with the droppings. According to a survey, at least 45 per cent of the cases of virus pneumonia in cattle are associated with the viruses of psittacosis. Even humans can pick up the disease, says Dr. Neely. He quotes the case of a farmer who used to collect wild pigeon feathers from his barn to prevent cattle from eating them. He put the feathers in the pocket where he kept his handkerchief and they stayed there until he could dispose of them. The farmer picked up pneumonia supposedly from breathing in the infected dust from his handkerchief.

OVC made an inspection of pigeon flocks in southern Ontario and found that 35 per cent of the healthy pigeons carried the virus, although the pigeons themselves appear to be resistant to the disease. They also made some experiments which showed that the passage of the infectious material from one calf to another increased the virulence of the virus. It resulted in a shipping fever type of illness, with death occurring in 24 to 48 hours. Dr. Neely says that this should not be confused with a milder type of pneumonia characterized by runny nose and eyes, cough and diarrhea.

So don't be soft-hearted and offer the pigeons the shelter of your barn roof. They make ungrateful guests. ✓

Discarded Silo

IF you replace a small silo with one of larger diameter, you may find that the small silo is just the right size for storing wheat, corn, oats or concentrates, says Dr. Stan Young of the field husbandry department at Ontario Agricultural College. ✓

A Few Pounds Makes Big Difference

A LITTLE more attention to hog weights will pay dividends. This statement has been made after a nation-wide survey of hog carcass grades by Elgin Senn, who is chief of the grading section of the Livestock Division, Canada Department of Agriculture.

The survey showed that 23.5 per cent of grade B carcasses were either

a little too light or a shade too heavy to make grade A. This makes a difference of \$3, which is the quality premium now paid on A's. There's no premium for B's. According to Mr. Senn, the cash difference on a 160-lb. carcass would be \$4.60 between the two grades.

For grade A standards a carcass must be between 135 and 170 lb. The survey showed that 13.6 per cent of all B carcasses weighed between 171 and 180 lb. and 9.7 per cent between 125 and 134 lb.

Overfinishing, or too much fat, is a leading fault in grade B hogs. In fact,

89.9 per cent of the carcasses in this grade were overfinished, while 17 per cent were "off type"—too short, round-ribbed, or with heavy front ends.

The survey indicated an encouraging downward trend in B carcasses with a pigment fault (colored hairs). Eastern Canada has 1.7 per cent of this type and Western Canada 3.6. Only 6 years ago the percentages were 5.9 and 10.3 respectively.

Mr. Senn sums it up: "Producers who pay a little closer attention to the market weight of their hogs will find it pays off." ✓

Purebred Raisers rely on AUREOMYCIN* CRUMBLES



R. C. Termuende, of Lanigan, Sask., has this to say: "I have been using AUREOMYCIN CRUMBLES now for two winters. I find them particularly good to take our cattle through stress periods caused by severe Western winters. We find a marked reduction in digestive upsets. The cattle seem to have better 'bloom' and are definitely healthier. I would not hesitate to recommend AUREOMYCIN CRUMBLES to anyone feeding cattle."

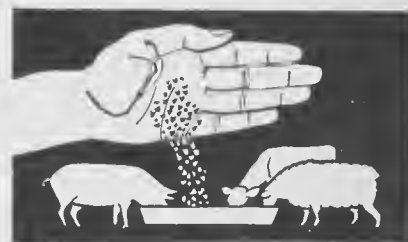
CRUMBLES are an easy way to get controlled protection against foot rot, shipping fever, liver abscesses, scouring, respiratory troubles or "hidden" infections that lower resistance and reduce gains. Healthy cattle are money-makers. Sprinkle AUREOMYCIN CRUMBLES on their feed, and watch your profits rise!

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The Termuende Brothers specialize in "Four Square" Polled Herefords, a popular breed with Western stockmen. From a herd of about 100 head, they will hold a dispersal sale this fall.

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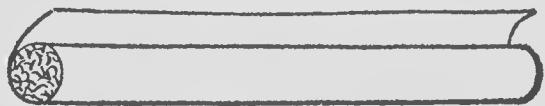
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Hired Man Has His Own Cows

DAIRY farmer Doug Rutherford solved an old problem a new way this spring. His hired man, Lippe Veenstra, had been with him for 10 years, but he wanted to go farming on his own. So Rutherford devised a way to let Veenstra get his own cows, but stay on at the Rutherford farm. He let him buy cows for himself, put them in the herd, and milk them as a single herd.

The system has shown several advantages. Although Veenstra has given up his monthly wage, he is earning more money than before. Since his own cows are in the herd, he takes even more interest than he did before. And he isn't talking about leaving any more. In fact the system is so successful, Rutherford plans to extend it to his other two hired men as well.

Rutherford had an 85-cow Holstein herd at Colborne, Ont., this spring when he decided to try the idea. The cows were running in a loose housing setup, and it was almost a full time job for Veenstra to milk them, morning and afternoon, in the milking parlor. The farm had a good milk contract, so Rutherford let Lippe buy 15 cows of his own.

Since the herd is a member of the local Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Rutherford gets a regular feed cost figure on the farm each month. This works out to about \$12 per cow per month, and Rutherford charges his hired man this amount for feed. When the final figure is known each year, final adjustment is made.

Since the milk from each cow is weighed, it's a simple matter to calculate the total production of Veenstra's cows. And while the milk cheque from the dairy comes to Rutherford, the two men calculate the price per pound for the entire month's shipments. Then, Veenstra is paid for the milk his cows produced.

Rutherford grows hay for the herd on his farm, but supplements this with canning crop wastes.—D.R.B. V

Calf Needs Careful Upbringing

THE care you give a heifer calf during the first months of its life will have much to do with the kind of milk cow it will become, says D. A. Ewart of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

When calves are first born and until they are a month old, they are very susceptible to such factors as dampness, drafts and changes in temperature. Therefore, individual pens with tight partitions are the most suitable. The temperature of the calf housing area can range from 50° to 75°F., but a constant temperature of 50° is better. If there are no drafts, and the pen is dry and

well ventilated, calf pneumonia can be prevented.

The housing area for calves should be well lighted to help prevent lice infestation. In loose housing, calves should be housed separately. Pens in the loafing areas are not satisfactory.

To overcome sucking after feeding, says Ewart, stanchion-like ties can be made with wooden slats and the calves are tied up for half an hour at feeding time.

A box of feeding pellets, or mash, and a slatted feed box for feeding roughage should be attached to the pen. The calves also need fresh, clean water at all times in troughs or watering bowls. V

Hard-working Holstein



"Butter Boy" the bull takes exercise by hauling manure. "He's real quiet," says Mrs. Geo. Pattysen, Oxbow, Sask.

More How Than Who?

IN general, 75 per cent of the difference between cows is environmental and 25 per cent is genetic. Numerous records have shown that only about 10 per cent or less of the difference between herds could be attributed to inheritance.

In giving these figures, R. P. Dixon, Alberta's supervisor of dairy cattle improvement, points out that genetic factors which are the hereditary make-up of the animal are responsible for the inherited capacity for production. The environmental factors of feeding and management, however, determine whether the cow produces up to her capacity. V

Clues to Mystery Abortions

UNEXPLAINED abortions in cattle have often remained unexplained even after extensive laboratory tests. So it's good to hear from the Ontario Veterinary College that they now have some clues. They believe that some types of mold may cause abortion and have isolated three common molds from the foetal membranes and aborted calves.

Dr. A. McKay reckons the abortions occur usually on farms where sanitation is poor. The molds have been found on or about farm buildings, on feed sacks and contaminated feed, and on poorly cured hay and farm utensils.

Good clean surroundings are essential if the disease is to be prevented. V

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★ TOTALLY ★
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TORSION-SPRING CHEVROLETS — They're the latest editions of the trucks that scrapped the hard riding I-beam axle and proved the important advantages of independent front suspensions! You can read owner reports on how torsion-spring Chevies get more work done in a day, take the roughest off-the-road treatment and still go thousands of extra miles before trade-in. Drive a '61 Chevy just once, and you'll never be satisfied with a front-axle truck again.

REAR-ENGINE CORVAIR 95's. All three — two pickups and a panel — hold more than a conventional half-tonner (up to 1,900 lbs. on a nimble 95" wheelbase). Yet they measure more than 2 feet shorter. Space isn't all they save, either. Their air-cooled rear engine gets by on less gas and never uses water or antifreeze. You get a roomy cab. Great visibility. Level-riding 4-wheel independent suspension. These you have to see!



Illustrated Above: Chevy Fleetside Pickup

Illustrated Below: Corvaire 95 Rampside

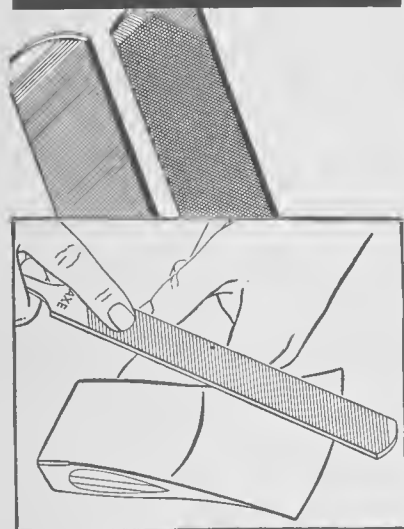


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Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

Finds Substance That Relieves Pain And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

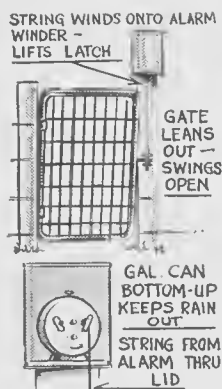
The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

Now this new healing substance is offered in suppository or ointment form called Preparation H. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.



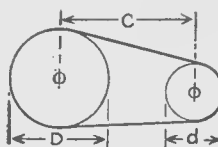
Self-Opening Gate

I think this is a good gate, especially for a sheep herder like myself. I have the sheep on pasture 2 miles from my home place, but I don't need to get up so early to let them out. Early morning is the best time for sheep to graze, when it is cool, but I have to corral them at night on account of coyotes. So I've fixed up this alarm-clock device to do the work for me at 5:30 a.m., or any other time I want the sheep to be let out. All I have to do is to set the alarm and wind it up every day. I made a 4 ft. gate, leaning outwards so it can swing open when the alarm goes to work. A string winds up around the alarm winder, and as it is attached to a pin holding the catch of the gate, it removes the pin and allows the gate to swing open. A gallon can, upended over the alarm clock, keeps the rain out. Drill a hole through the lid of the can for the string to pass through, and nail the lid onto the top of the gate post. The can is easily lifted off when I want to wind the alarm clock. —J.S., Alta.



Flat Drive

The small pulley of a flat belt drive or V-belt drive is the one that always slips first. The larger pulley seldom gives trouble. In fact, when conditions are right, the large pulley of a V-belt drive need not necessarily be grooved. Here's a way to figure whether this is possible. Subtract the diameter of the small pulley (d) from the diameter of the large pulley (D), and multiply the difference by two. If the result is greater than the distance from center to center of the shafts (C), a large flat pulley can be used. Make all the measurements in inches.—W.F.S., N.J.



Cutting Plywood

Give plywood a heavy coating of shellac before sawing designs in it or cutting shapes from it. This treatment prevents chipped or splintered edges at the cuts.—H.M., Pa.

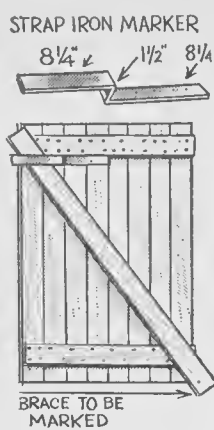
Chain Tighteners



The wooden chain tighteners wear out quickly on combines. You can put a stop to this simply by attaching a piece of old rubber belting to the tightener with shingle nails. When the belting wears out, it is easily replaced.—E. L., Sask.

Marker for Braces

Anyone who has tried to fit X-braces on the door of a grain bin, etc., will appreciate this marker. Use a piece of strap iron, 18" long, and bend it at right angles at lengths of 8 1/4" and 1 1/2", leaving 8 1/4" at the other end (see sketch). Make sure all the bends are square. To use this marker, first nail cross-strips on the door, lay a brace in the required position, set the marker snugly against the cross-strip, and draw a line across the brace. Repeat this at the other end. Cut along the inside of the lines and you will find that the brace fits nicely.—W.E. L., Sask.

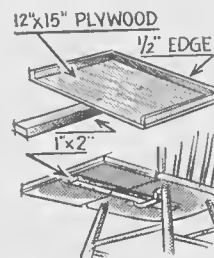


Sweeping Compound

You can save your own sweeping compound for the workshop, basement or garage. Used coffee grounds are excellent for this purpose. Save them in a lard pail, and they're ready for use when dry.—Mrs. K.N., Ont.

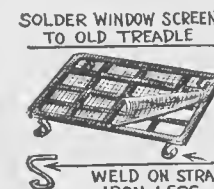
Movable Shelf

If you need a bit of extra shelf space for cleaning shoes, sorting nails at your bench, or even for fishing tackle in your boat, here's what to do. Make a shelf from a 12" by 15" sheet of plywood, with a 1/2" edge around three sides. Onto the bottom of this, screw a brace, 1" by 2" by 17". Then under a chair, work bench or boat seat, screw a screen door handle, which will take the brace. In this way, you can have a place to hold the shelf wherever you happen to need it.—H.E.S., B.C.



Drying Tray

Anyone with an old sewing machine will find the treadle, which is perforated, makes a handy drying tray for small parts that have been washed in gasoline. Weld legs of convenient length onto the treadle, cut a piece of window screening to fit over it, and solder the screening around the edge of the treadle. The four legs can be made of 1/8" by 1" band iron bent into S-shape, and these are welded to the underside of the treadle.—W.E.L., Sask.



Shortening a Bolt

Before shortening a bolt by cutting off part of the threaded end, run a nut onto it, then cut alongside the nut. When the nut is backed off, it will restore the damaged threads.—S.C., Fla.

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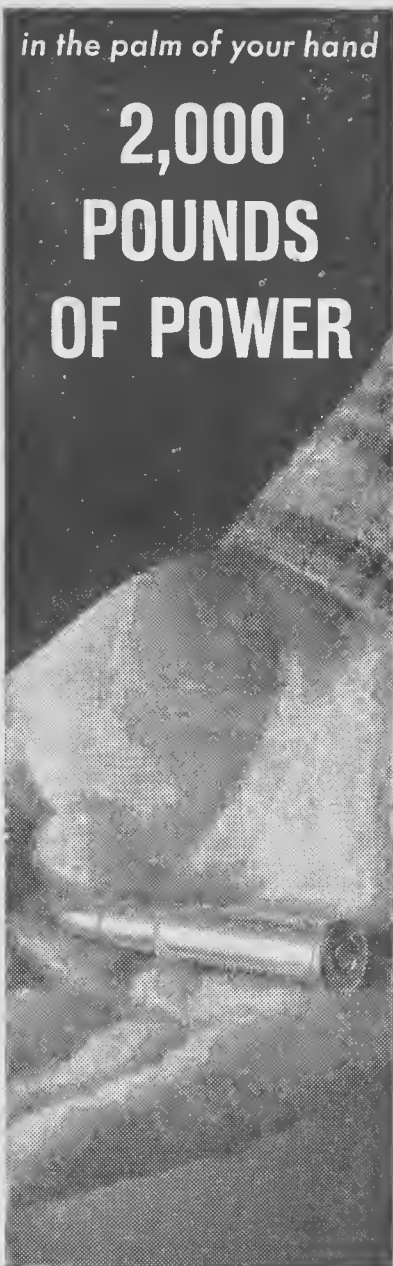
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Driving On Ice or Snow

TALKING about safe driving in winter, Prof. A. H. Easton, director of the Motor Vehicle Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin, has this advice to offer on tires and chains:

For starting and pulling on glare ice, snow tires are 28 per cent better than regular tires, regular tire chains are 231 per cent better, and reinforced tire chains are 409 per cent better. On loosely packed snow, snow tires are 51 per cent better than regular tires, and reinforced tire chains provide 313 per cent better traction.

For stopping on glare ice at only 20 m.p.h., braking distances for regular tires average 195 ft., snow tires take 174 ft., regular tire chains 99 ft., and reinforced tire chains 77 ft. At 20 m.p.h. on loosely packed snow, regular tires stop in 60 ft., snow tires 52 ft., regular tire chains 46 ft., and reinforced tire chains 38 ft.

Professor Easton points out that braking distances on winter surfaces are 3 to 12 times as great as they are on bare pavement.

Here is a list of tires and traction devices which he has placed in their approximate order of increasing effectiveness:

1. Smooth tires are very poor in cornering and should not be used.
2. Regular tires are inadequate under many winter conditions.
3. Winterized tires (tread treatment or breakout material) provide better traction on ice, but show not much improvement over regular tires in snow.
4. Mud-snow modern design tires provide better snow and ice traction than regular tires.
5. Embedded metal coils and serpentine ribs on tires provide better snow and ice traction than regular tires, and are effective on wet ice.
6. Sanders type is outstanding in traction on ice only.
7. Regular round wire tire chains are good for stop-and-go performance on ice and snow. Side-skid resistance is low compared to reinforced tire chains.
8. Reinforced tire chains give the best overall performance on both snow and ice.

What to do. Professor Easton suggests these practices:

- Select the tire that best suits your situation and always have reinforced tire chains in the car trunk.
- Pump brakes to reduce skidding, maintain steering control and shorten stopping distances. Use brakes carefully to evaluate road surface if in doubt.
- If you begin to skid, reduce power and turn steering wheel in the direction of the rear-end skid until recovery begins.
- Apply power and steering gradually and smoothly on winter surfaces.
- Use recommended tire pressures for best tire performance on ice. ✓

Peps Up Battery

CORRODED terminals and posts certainly don't help your battery's efficiency. Hal Wright of the Ontario Department of Agriculture advises you to wash the top of the battery and connections with a solution of baking soda, then rinse with water. Keep the solution away from vent holes.

Terminals should be removed and cleaned inside and out with a soft rag. Finally clean the battery posts, put back the terminals, and coat all exposed metal with a light grease. ✓

Know All This About Tractors?

FARM safety tips are given frequently, but farm accidents still go on. Whether you have read this kind of thing before or not, it will still pay you to check your knowledge alongside these rules issued by the National Safety Council:

1. Before starting a tractor see that gear-shift lever is in neutral. When cranking tractor, place thumb and fingers on same side of crank.
2. Always drive tractor carefully. Avoid excessive speed, holes, ditches or other obstructions. Reduce speed when turning. Use extra care on hill-sides, rough ground or highways.
3. Engage clutch gently, especially when pulling uphill, out of ditches or with heavy loads.
4. To reduce speed or stop, always brake wheels equally (use brake connecting latch if provided).
5. Always keep power-line shielding in place. Stop power-take-off before dismounting from tractor.
6. Never allow extra riders.
7. Be careful refilling radiator on overheated tractor or with pressure cooling system.
8. Avoid refueling or other service work while tractor is running or extremely hot.
9. Do not operate a tractor in a closed building or where exhaust will contact flammable material.
10. Stay on seat while tractor is in motion, never dismount until it stops.
11. Always hitch to tractor drawbar, especially with heavy loads.
12. Keep tractor in gear going down steep hills or grades.
13. Always stop tractor before removing or replacing a belt.
14. It is dangerous to let children operate tractors.
15. Keep tractor platform, pedals, foot rests, steps, etc., free of dirt, grease, trash or other tripping hazards.
16. Keep tractor in good mechanical condition. Check brakes, clutch, lights, fuel line and control mechanism frequently.
17. Be careful when coupling implements to tractor. Special hitches or a hook to handle the drawbar make hitching safer and easier with light pull-behind equipment.
18. Avoid wearing loose, sloppy clothing while operating tractor.
19. Observe standard traffic signals when operating on public highways.
20. See that everyone is in the clear before starting a tractor.
21. Use lights for night operation.
22. Use wide wheel treads whenever possible. ✓

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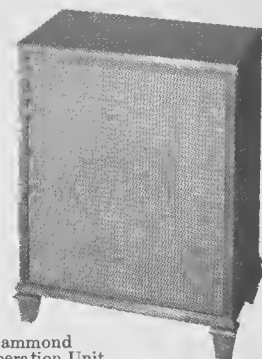
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Rules for Indoor Planting

BUILT-IN planting areas, where flowering and foliage plants create special effects in the home, need more careful planning than the standard pots, which can be moved around at will. The B.C. Department of Agriculture has published simple rules to help those who enjoy indoor planting:

- Direct sunlight is not usually necessary. An east or west exposure is best, but a northern exposure can provide adequate light if there's a large window. Plants can face south if they don't sunburn easily.
- It is not necessary to water plants every day, but they should never be allowed to wilt. They need most water when they are growing. The soil should not be water-logged, so be especially careful if there's no drainage in the planter. The more soil there is, the easier it is to keep it properly moist.
- Many foliage plants are natives of humid, tropical climates. To compensate for the dry air, especially in winter, wash or spray smooth-leaved plants with plain, tepid water. Too much plant wax to give the leaves a shine can be harmful and is not recommended.
- Ordinary room temperatures of 70° to 75° are suitable for a wide range of plants, and a drop of 10° at night is helpful. Do not grow plants close to a radiator or hot-air outlet. Avoid drafts.
- Soil depth of 10 in. or more is recommended, using a mixture of one-third garden soil, one-third leaf mold or peat, and one-third rotted manure. If the garden soil is heavy, add a little sand. If rotted manure is unobtainable, use half garden soil, half peat, and blood and bone meal at 2 ounces per square foot of planter. Fertilizer can be added once or twice in spring or summer at half the rate of the meal. Organic fertilizers are safer and less likely to cause burning.

- Not many insects are destructive to house plants. Scale insects, aphids and mites (like tiny spiders) are the most important, and they can be controlled with a malathion spray. The presence of insects is shown by a sticky liquid or speckling of the leaves.
- Choose plants carefully to suit your conditions, as often it is not possible to alter light and humidity. ✓

There Are Pink Daffodils Too

HOW about trying one or two varieties of pink daffodils? J. H. Crossley of the Saanichton Experimental Farm, B.C., says they have tested 20 pink varieties and some of them are well worth a trial, really deserving the "pink" title, although several are not.

The varieties tested were all the pinks supplied by a well-known hybridizer, Jan de Graaff of Oregon. The

best variety was Troubadour, early flowering, with pure white perianth and large frilly cup opening a deep pink and fading gradually to a pale shade. The height is 20 inches.

Garita may be disappointing at first opening, with its large yellow, frilly cup. But the pink is in the throat, gradually turning a deep copper-pink and the entire cup takes on a pink glow. The plant finally reaches 18 inches. Coralie, originating in Australia, has pure white petals, measuring 3½ in. across and rounded. The cup is short and frilled, of medium-pink shade. Stems are strong and 15 in. long.

Cover Girl has a quite long, frilled cup, peach-pink at the base and slightly deeper at the edge. Perianth is white, slightly waved and 4½ in. across. Stems are medium strong and 12 in. when the flowers open. This is rated very late, blooming on April 8 at Saanichton, the same time as Coralie, 2 days later than Garita and 4 days after Troubadour. Prince Charming is double pink and white, but little more than mediocre at Saanichton. The hope is that the next crop will be better.

Sweet Talk has strong stems, with reflexed and pointed perianth segments and a short, frilly cup. It lives up to its reputation as a show flower, but the pale apricot throat and reddish-orange fringe could not compensate for the absence of clear pink.

Other varieties are being given a second chance before Mr. Crossley is prepared to comment on them. ✓

Root Rot Plays Havoc

IT has been a bad year for root rot in peas. Some fields in southern Alberta were damaged so severely that portions were not worth harvesting, and there was a marked reduction in yields in many other fields.

Root rot in peas is shown by yellowing and drying of the leaves, beginning at the base and moving up the stem. Severely affected plants, which are found scattered about the field, often are stunted and usually die before pods are formed.

Positive identification of root rot is shown in the roots of unthrifty plants. The diseased roots have dark brown or black discoloration on the outer surfaces, sometimes with a bright red or reddish-brown color of conducting tissues inside the root. Branch roots are usually rotted away from the main root and stay in the soil when the plant is pulled.

The most serious fungi causing root rot are soil-borne, and therefore difficult to control. Some can infect other crops besides peas, and spores of these fungi can survive in soil for a number of years in the absence of peas.

F. R. Harper of the Lethbridge Research Station, Alta., says a fungicide seed treatment, such as captan, will generally assure good initial stands but cannot prevent subsequent infection by soil-borne pathogens. Rotations including peas not more than once in 4 years should be used to avoid high levels of root rot pathogens in soil. Fertilizer promotes good early growth and often allows plants to escape severe root rot damage even in years that favor the disease. ✓

POULTRY

Facts on CRD Outbreaks

RECKONED to be the most important respiratory disease of chickens, the devastating Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD) is believed to be caused by the pleuropneumonia-like organism (PPLO). According to Health of Animals Division experts, the disease is aggravated by secondary bacteria.

To control CRD, aim at establishing flocks free of PPLO. Chicks are dependent on the parent flock being free of the bacteria because the organism is transmitted through the egg to the chick.

If flocks are known to be infected, the transmission cycle can be broken sometimes with an antibiotic injection, although this is not uniformly successful. This leads back to the need for PPLO-free flocks for healthy chicks.

When laboratory diagnosis has confirmed the presence of PPLO as the principal agent in an outbreak of respiratory disease, the next step depends on the value of the flock. With broiler and production flocks, oral medication may help by improving the appetite. Antibiotic medication of flocks of average value may be uneconomical, but good nursing will minimize the finan-

cial loss. Valuable breeding flocks may be given more prolonged antibiotic medication, and antibiotic injection might be considered.

Improvement of the environment is always essential. Attention should be given to ventilation, possible crowding, sanitation and nutrition.

Obvious symptoms of CRD are nasal discharge, conjunctivitis, respiratory rales, "snicking" sounds and coughing. Then follows loss of appetite and loss of weight, with lowered egg production in laying birds. V

Make It Right For the Broilers

AS a guide to raising broilers, the B.C. Department of Agriculture summarizes the general aspects of proper management as follows:

Floor space. One square foot per bird, and 1¼ sq. ft. for best results in extreme hot weather.

Brooder space. This depends on the make and size of the brooder, but generally 7 sq. in. of hover space per chick, which means 350 to 400 chicks per 500 chick brooder, or 700 to 750 per 1,000 size.

Brooding temperature. Use 95°F at 2 in. above litter at end of hover, reducing this by 5° weekly until 65° is reached.

Ventilation. Use this for chicks' comfort but avoid drafts. Ventilation may be reduced in cool weather but it must be continuous to do a good

job. Chicks prefer cool, fresh air to warm, stale air, and ventilation helps to keep litter dry.

Litter. Provide 2 to 4 in. of wood shavings. Other products may be used, but avoid types that the chicks will eat. Clean out after every brood.

Feeder space. Allow 1 in. at trough per chick up to 2 weeks; 2 in. from 2 weeks to 6; and 3 in. from 6 weeks to market. For other types of feeders, follow manufacturers' instructions, but mechanical feeders follow the same allowance as for troughs, and hanging feeders should be 3 or 4 per 100 birds.

Water space. A one-gallon fount per 100 chicks up to 2 weeks, and by that time the chicks should be drinking from automatic waterers, with two 8 ft. troughs per 100 birds, and an extra trough in hot weather.

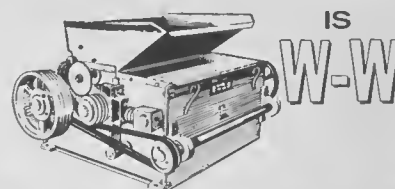
Grit. Insoluble grit should be sprinkled on the feed at 1 lb. per 100 birds per week: chick-size grit for the first 3 weeks, medium size from 3 to 6 weeks, and coarse size from 6 weeks to market.

Lighting. If there's adequate feed and water space, there is generally little evidence to support lighting beyond 14 hours per day. Allow ¼ watt per square foot of floor space. Small night lights can prevent crowding.

Feeding. Follow feed manufacturers' recommendations.

Disease. Feed a ration containing a coccidiostat at a preventive level. Vaccinate for such virus diseases as Newcastle and bronchitis if they occur in your area. V

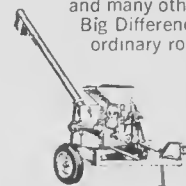
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Lilly INTERVIEWS

JOHN DANCKWART, WABASHA, MINNESOTA

"Hygromix is one of the best advances in the history of swine raising"

"When you can control worms before they do damage," continues Mr. Danckwart, "you prevent a lot of the problems that have plagued swine growers up until now."

by Eugene S. Hahnel

By his outspoken praise, John Danckwart shows that he really understands that Hygromix is the only worm control method that kills both worms before they do their damage and lay new infective worm eggs. This is not surprising, because John is both a feeder and a feed dealer... raising about 900 hogs a year. John first sold himself on Hygromix worm control by keeping careful records on his own pigs.

"Our records show that our pigs gain faster at less cost with Hygromix, and we top out a bigger share at market time," John told us. "We have yet to see any worms in our Hygromix-fed pigs."

Taking a look back, John said, "It used to be, a farmer would farrow once a year and would later have to market his hogs over a period of 3 months or more. Now, with better management, better breeding, better feeding practices... and with Hygromix worm control, all this has changed for the better... and for more profit."



John Danckwart figured the cost of gain on this bunch of 71 pigs at 8.27 cents per pound. Seven sows weaned an average of 10.3 pigs per sow. All were fed Hygromix rations, as recommended.

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Continued from page 15

EGGS IN A NEW LIGHT

Professor Orr reported that special quality eggs are taking on more and more importance, although he thought U.S. producers still had a way to go in upgrading eggs for sale.

The U.S. government has established a special program under which groups of egg producers can sell eggs "produced and marketed under federal-state quality control program," and using the "Fancy Fresh" trademark. The Farm Bureau Federation co-operatives are under the program and have added their own brand name "Country Queen" to special eggs. The Bureau has also developed an attractive carton for the eggs.

IN Canada, some chain stores have been offering a special quality egg to customers for some time. One of them has tried to remedy the long standing complaint of producers that egg cartons aren't attractive enough. It has come out with a colorful carton picturing a serving of fried eggs and bacon ready to eat.

This trend to eggs with built-in quality seems certain to affect many producers as it gathers momentum. Farm groups are eyeing it closely in Canada, even playing a leading part in its development.

One big quality program, led by 11,000-bird flock owner Ray Spring, is in full swing among a dozen producers near Barrie, Ont. Unlike Reiss, Spring is a farmer through and through. He has built a dairy herd of 30 cows and sells fluid milk. Two years ago, Ray decided to expand his egg business. He built a modern laying house and found a market for the extra eggs. He grades and cartons them himself, and delivers them to stores in his area.

As a result of meeting storekeepers and consumers daily, on his delivery route, Spring has a better understanding of the likes and dislikes of the customers, and the trends and developments of the market place, than most farmers. He has reached the conclusion that it is going to become more and more difficult for individual producers to find their own market.

Like Reiss, Spring found the most impressive single fact about the egg market was the increasing demand for super-quality eggs. This led him to talk to some of his neighbors about what this meant to their future. They decided to work together on the grading, and to choose the brand name for their product. They then signed an agreement which said:

- Eggs for the "Sure Fresh" carton (the name agreed upon) must be from birds fed correct rations.
- Eggs must be gathered several times daily.
- Hens must be replaced in the flocks before they reach 18 months.
- Eggs from flocks of different ages must be handled separately.
- When quality problems arise, a break-out test must be made.

With this program established to provide quality eggs in quantity, the "Sure Fresh" group set out to find

their market. It was close at hand. The local meat packing co-operative, COPACO, at Barrie, was having trouble obtaining the eggs it wanted. The packinghouse group had a big wholesale meat route, and carried a line of eggs for its customers. But it was buying eggs wholesale, paying transportation costs to bring them to Barrie, and then running up costs further by regrading and packing the eggs there.


The "Sure Fresh" group said to them: "We can give you better eggs than you are getting now. We will grade them ourselves. You can carton them, and sell them under the 'Sure Fresh' label."

The offer assured COPACO of a regular supply of quality eggs. It meant the co-op could cut down on its costs of hauling and grading eggs, allow it to pay the producers a premium price and still sell the eggs to retailers at competitive levels. COPACO accepted the offer and the arrangement has been working well ever since.

Ontario's big central co-operative, United Dairy and Poultry Co-op, recognizes the development of the trend. And while it sees problems in starting an egg quality program on a large scale, it is tip-toeing its way into the field. In the past, all eggs produced for this co-op were graded at its locals throughout the province. Recently, mass candling equipment was installed at its central Toronto plant. Now this plant can handle 1,500 cases a week, making it possible for the co-op to speed special eggs through a grading station and to the market with a minimum delay.

TO help Canadian producers pinpoint just how to get high quality eggs, the Canada Department of Agriculture poultry specialists are carrying out tests at several grading stations and farms in Ontario. They are breaking out hundreds of eggs, and measuring them for quality. As already mentioned, George Reiss is co-operating in this program and so is the Barrie "Sure-Fresh" group.

The program is purely experimental so far. It could lead to a completely new system of grading eggs, or alternatively, it could result in a grading system for eggs from flocks on a quality program. In the latter event, a break-out test for quality would be made on a sample of the eggs. Then,



"I didn't know there was a closed season on them."

the mass candler would only remove eggs which had blood spots.

This research work is given urgency by the tremendous upheaval that is sweeping the egg industry. Local grading stations are disappearing by the dozens across the country, replaced by the large central stations. Between 1958 and 1959, 166 fell by the wayside, bringing the total down to 1,007. Sixty-one of those disappearing were in Ontario.

While this trend to special quality eggs and large central grading stations looks like another blow at the farm flock, Professor Orr believes that it by no means spells its doom. He says that flocks of 1,000 or more birds, on general farms where there is another enterprise or two as well, are in a sound position to meet the needs of the market and make a profit. Many of them are doing it today.

However, it is becoming apparent that flock owners with fewer birds than this will find it more and more difficult to find grading stations that want their eggs. V

Continued from page 14

FARM POLICIES

Dakota for the period 1926 to 1957 indicates that, with the exception of the 2 years 1951 and 1952, the changes in total farm income were quite similar. The relative per worker incomes were the same in 1926-29 and 1953-57, indicating that the farmers in the Prairie Provinces had adjusted as well to the declining price of wheat as had the U.S. to the higher wheat prices with the accompanying acreage allotments.

3. The income developments in Ontario compare very favorably with Michigan's and Minnesota's. Both total and per worker income increased somewhat more rapidly in Ontario than in either of these two states, though the average income per worker remains below that of either of the two states for the 5-year period 1953-57. The average income per worker in Ontario was 85 per cent of the Michigan level and 68 per cent of the Minnesota level in 1926-29; the comparable figures for 1953-57 were 91 and 90.

4. The comparison between Quebec and Wisconsin indicates a fairly significant increase for Quebec in relative per worker income over the period. This reflects the fact that Quebec, as a low income agricultural area, is in the process of achieving a better allocation of resources between farm and nonfarm activities, and says nothing about the impact of the price policies in the two areas.

Resource Adjustments. Turning to resource adjustments, Dr. Johnson states the most striking differences are to be found in wheat areas.

Governmental policies have been very different for this product. In the U.S., price supports have been kept at high levels and an effort made to limit production through acreage allotments and marketing quotas. In Canada, the government has contributed little financially to the price stabilization activities for wheat. Canadian farmers actually bore almost all the costs of price stabilization themselves. (Dr.

Johnson did not include in the cost figures the Federal Government's share of the cost of storing grain under the Temporary Wheat Resources Act, nor, of course, the 1958 and 1960 acreage payments, since these were made following the period selected for study.) As a consequence, Northern spring wheat producers in the U.S. received between 60 and 70 cents a bushel more for their wheat than did their neighbors across the border in the 1953-57 period.

These differences in price and marketing policy for grain resulted in resource adjustments in the Prairie Provinces—adjustments that did not occur in the northern grain growing areas of the United States.

During the 1926-29 period, 69.5 per cent of the cash receipts in the Canadian Prairie region were derived from wheat. This percentage dropped to 43.8 in 1953-57. On the other hand, in Montana and North Dakota there was no reduction in dependence on wheat. During the earlier period 42.2 per cent of total cash receipts came from wheat, and during the later period 42.0 per cent.

Commenting on these changes in resource allocation, Johnson makes these points:

First, the adjustment in the Prairie Provinces would probably have gone somewhat farther toward livestock had it not been for the policy of subsidizing the transportation of feed



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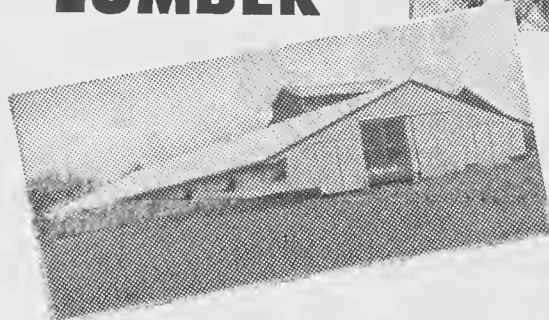


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grain to the eastern and Pacific livestock areas. This policy has undoubtedly encouraged the production of feed grains in the Prairie area and discouraged the expansion of livestock production.

Second, the adjustment that has been made in the Prairie Provinces is of the same magnitude that would be required in Montana and North Dakota if wheat in the United States were priced near its true value.

"If there were a return to a reasonably free and open market in the trading world," said Johnson, "the Prairie farmers would find that their income position would not be adversely affected and might, in fact, be improved. On the other hand," he continued, "farmers in Montana and North Dakota would be subjected to

large short-run losses in income and would be faced with carrying out adjustments that the U.S. policy has prevented over the last two decades."

Third, there is no evidence that the Montana and North Dakota farmers have gained in terms of income over their Canadian neighbors through the delay in adjustment, because changes in income have been almost identical in the two areas.

In summing up then, the Johnson study makes these significant lessons in farm policy abundantly clear for anybody who continues to have doubts.

• Artificially high prices for farm products, such as those paid to U.S. grain producers, do not guarantee an improvement in either total farm or per worker income. They, however,

along with other policies such as conservation payments and relatively easy credit, produce costly storage programs and unwieldy stocks, both of which lead to large scale export dumping.

• Government policies should be directed toward encouraging resource adjustments and farming practices that are consistent with market supply and demand conditions.

• Resources and farming practices can be adjusted to a substantially lower price of wheat than prevails in the United States, without a significant effect on the return to labor.

• The Canadian and the United States experiences taken together indicate that the adjustments that have occurred in farming, especially the reduction in the farm labor force, have been sufficient to result in some long-run improvement in the relative income position of farmers, and a very substantial improvement in the real income position of farmers. The rise in real income has not been due to an improvement in the relative prices of farm products. If anything these have fallen over the past three decades. The income improvement has been due to the increase in labor efficiency resulting from technological change, general improvement in resource efficiency and substantial reduction in labor employment.

It is Johnson's contention, since there is no reason to believe that general improvements in technology and productive efficiency will not continue, that further increases in the real income of farmers will depend upon further reductions in the farm labor force.

Continued from page 16

ONE AND ONE

on soft and wet spots in the field, with the extra power and traction, and no front wheels to get stuck. Wint has been using a 21-foot deep cultivator and can move really fast with it. But he realizes that he needs bigger equipment and to travel more slowly with it, to get full value. He knows that the tandem could handle a 30-foot cultivator easily, and will probably get a 38-foot model.

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"I think we'll have some rather exciting moments before Mom discovers they're made of tar paper!"



Taaturuk surprised the wolf pack feeding.



"Oh, Mosqui, you are beautiful," Taaturuk breathed.

The Big One

by C. V. TENCH

*Out of the brooding wilderness came
a big black dog to fill the needs
of a lonely boy's heart*

JOE McDOUGAL'S hand flashed out savagely and his 14-year-old son recoiled with a sharp cry of pain as he was struck across the cheek. In the same motion Joe McDougal aimed a vicious kick at the half-grown sled dog his boy had been fondling, sending the animal yelping away.

"That is all you want to do," Joe McDougal raged, now shaking his son furiously. "Play with dogs, talk to the wild things. Why, I . . ."

"Stop that!" John Vawn, followed by his son, Jim, came hurrying from his trading post into the compound. "Why are you hurting this youngster?" He noticed with something of a shock that not only was the boy thin and under-sized for his age, but that his left forearm and hand were crippled and partially useless.

"I'm afraid I lost my temper, Mr. Vawn," Joe McDougal said contritely. Then his temper flared again: "But I lose my temper a lot with him. What happened we do not know, but here in the north country where a man needs a strong body, I am cursed with a weakling. He is no good, yet I must keep him."

"His name?" John Vawn asked, now acutely aware of a pair of great dark eyes looking up at him, revealing the soul of a lonely, unloved boy;

a child's heart aching for a touch of human kindness.

"We call him Taaturuk, the useless one."

Joe McDougal spat out the name like an epithet and Taaturuk shrank back, hurt and dread showing in his eyes. In that moment John Vawn saw beatings, revilings, clothing and food begrudged. He again appraised Joe McDougal. Wiry, swarthy, around forty, he was the progeny of a Scottish father and an Indian mother. A true Northerner.

When he had arrived the day before applying for a job, he had explained to John Vawn that some day he also hoped to own a prosperous trading post, and, like the Vawns, breed sled dogs as a sideline. Now he had returned, this time bringing his squaw, Meeswah, and Taaturuk. John Vawn exchanged a glance with his son. Jim nodded.

"We've decided we can use you, Joe," John Vawn said. "We're opening a post at Dismal Lake, 60 miles north. Natives there are Dogribs; good fur-getters. Jim will take you in with a scow-load of merchandise; you'll just about make it before freeze-up. He will set you up, then return."

"Merci, m'sieu," Joe beamed.

"Speak French too, eh?" John Vawn asked. "Well, that's also handy around here. You'll get

Illustrated by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

a fair wage, everything found, and a percentage of the season's profits."

"Then there'll be good profits, Mr. Vawn," Joe McDougal promised eagerly. "In a new country I cannot fail."

"But you can," John Vawn contradicted. "The district's thick with game: elk, moose, caribou. That means wolves. One pack, led by a big black, is especially destructive. Last season they raised Hades with traplines. The Dogribs finally pulled up their traps. They haven't a half-dozen rifles among them and the ones who have are poor shots. And I won't allow the use of poisoned bait. It's up to you to cut them down with bullets."

"I can do it," Joe McDougal promised.

"Fine," John Vawn commended. "Furthermore, I'll pay you \$25 above market price for wolf pelts."

"Then I shall have a good job and also make side money," Joe McDougal grinned.

"Yes, but there's one other thing that prompted me to hire you."

John Vawn eyed Joe McDougal sternly. "From now on you're to be good to Taaturuk. You'll have ample groceries and meat's right outside your door. There'll be clothing in your stock. See that Taaturuk has all the warm clothes he needs and all the food he can eat. And no more beatings. If you ever again lay a finger on the boy I'll boot you out of the district personally."

"But he can only do squaw work," Joe McDougal protested.

"Is that his fault?" John Vawn asked sharply. "It'll be my groceries and clothing and the boy's to have all he wants. Savvy?"

"I savvy," Joe McDougal nodded, but as he glanced sideways at Taaturuk his eyes were baleful.

BY the end of November Joe McDougal was firmly established at Dismal Lake. Many Dogribs had already called and received their credit of a winter's supply of necessities.

John Vawn had not exaggerated the wolf menace. So far the snowfall had been unseasonably light and that made for hunger among the shaggy killers, for when the snow is deep wolves can usually overtake the heavier deer that break through the snow crust and flounder when they try to run. When the snowfall is light, the deer can usually outrace their enemies.

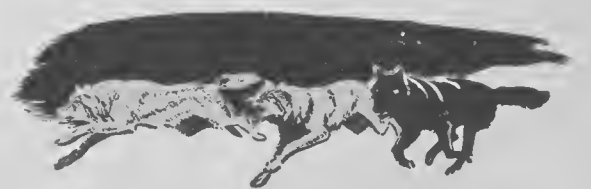
In consequence, the wolves become ravenous and dangerous.

Joe McDougal now feared that the killers might turn to eating the trapped fur-bearers. If that happened, the Dogribs might abandon trapping and so his nightly prayer was for snow.

Came the night when snow fell heavily.

TAATURUK was more content than ever before. His father was shrewd enough to know on which side his bread was buttered. Taaturuk now had ample food and was warmly clothed. His small frame was filling out and although there had been many revilings, there had been no more beatings.

To the lone, unloved boy, Dismal Lake with its evergreen-clad shore was not a bleak and desolate spot but beautiful beyond description. He dreamed that out of the brooding wilderness





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might some day come something to love and to be loved in return, to fill his empty life. Something within his sensitive being always responded passionately to the beauty of the wilds and to the wild creatures.

On one of his expeditions Taatuk abruptly came upon the wolf pack led by a big black. Trained to move through the woods without sound, he surprised the pack feeding. As he showed, the wolves became rigid. Huge, shaggy-coated brutes, they stood glaring. But, satiated, they made no move to attack. Nor did they offer to retreat. They would gorge, sleep nearby, and gorge again until they had eaten the choice parts of the moose carcass.

Ecstasy shook Taatuk. Never before had he been so close to any of the killer-kings of the Northland. He caught his breath sharply as the leader took one short step toward him. Never before had he seen such a magnificent animal. Then he saw that which held him spellbound.

THE black was a dog! The wolves were lean, rangy, with long pointed snouts. The black's head was wider, his nose shorter and blunter. His neck was so thick it almost seemed part of his broad chest, which sloped gracefully to powerful hindquarters. And he did not glare with the baleful, impersonal stare of the wolves. His brown eyes reflected intelligence and curiosity.

Taatuk was not altogether surprised. Occasionally sled dogs, the wild strain dominating the domestic strain, joined a wolf pack.

Staring, Taatuk searched his mind for an appropriate name for the big black. There came to him the Cree word Mosqui, the big one. He whispered the name and the black dog immediately cocked inquisitive ears, proof that he had heard human tongue before.

"Oh, Mosqui, you are beautiful," Taatuk breathed. "I would like you for my own."

Standing thus awed, Taatuk had momentarily forgotten the wolves. Now came rasping snarls. Lips were drawn back from menacing fangs. Hackles rose. For a moment, then, Taatuk knew fear. One small boy weighing barely 100 pounds, and each of the killers would have weighed half that again.

"But I shall come back, Mosqui," Taatuk whispered as he began to inch away.

The wolves then returned to their feeding, but Mosqui stood watching until Taatuk had gone.

AT supper time Taatuk was still so thrilled with the thought of having something to love, and of being loved in return, he could not prevent his eyes from revealing his inward glow.

Noting the expression, his father asked sneeringly: "You've been speaking to the squirrels again?"

"No, father."

"Then what?"

An inner streak of idealism would not permit Taatuk to lie, and he answered reluctantly: "Wolves, at their kill."

"Wolves!" Joe McDougal leaped to his feet. "And at a fresh kill? Then

they will still be there. Quick! You carry the big electric lantern and I'll take my rifle. We'll surprise them."

"But . . ." Stark anguish filled Taatuk at thought of Mosqui falling to a bullet.

"Quick, I said!" his father raged, grasping him by one shoulder. "Sissy that you are, you never kill anything, but I promised Mr. Vawn to shoot many wolves. Hurry!"

It was not far and they covered the distance quickly and silently. When they caught scent of fresh blood and flesh, Taatuk's father tapped him on the shoulder. It was the signal.

His whole being pleading with the saints to spare Mosqui, Taatuk switched on the light, swinging the powerful beam all about the moose carcass. The wolves were so surprised and gorged, they were sluggish in uncurling from their snow nests. Joe McDougal's rifle snapped twice. Two wolves fell. Then the rest were gone.

Taatuk was shaking as his father hurried toward the slain animals. Then a great paean of thankfulness welled up from his heart when he saw that neither of them was Mosqui. Now he held the lantern as his father quickly and skilfully pelted the victims. Made jovial by his initial success, Joe McDougal chatted excitedly all the way back to the post.

Taatuk remained silent. Already two of Mosqui's pack and now, knowing they were in the vicinity, his father would no doubt concentrate upon exterminating them all.

His dread was intensified when, at daybreak, he heard the opening and shutting of the back door. Presently he heard the faraway crack of his father's rifle. At breakfast his father was all gloating greed. He had shot one more wolf.

"The hides're not worth more than \$4-\$5 apiece," Joe McDougal grinned. "That's why no one bothers to get wolves. But Mr. Vawn pay extra \$25 each so already I make extra \$80-\$90."

Later Taatuk forced himself to steal out to the shed for a look at the third hide.

It was gray!

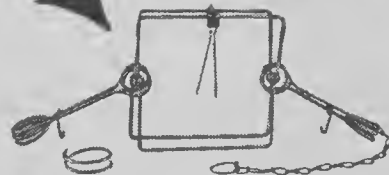
TOWARD evening Taatuk went again to the moose carcass. Light snow had been falling all day and there were no fresh tracks. With three of their number shot on the spot, the pack would not return. But they would kill again and next day he would hunt for their most recent kill.

He set out right after the noon meal. Lightly falling snow cloaked him. Soon



"You haven't heard a word I've said!"

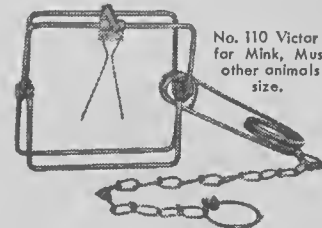
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he was as a white ghost gliding through the trees. Later he heard the deep tongueing wolves give when about to bring down their quarry.

He came to a deep furrow in the snow where a fear-crazed caribou had thrust itself along almost belly deep. On either side were wolf tracks. Then he heard the sound of powerful jaws gnashing bones, ravenous throats gurgling blood and gulping hunks of raw flesh. For a moment Taatuk hesitated, dread chilling him. Then the urge to again see Mosqui sent him slowly and cautiously forward.

Sheltered by a tree, he watched. The wolves fed fast. Then one by one, they sat back on their haunches, licking at blood-reddened muzzles, finally moving away to prepare their snow nests.

Taatuk counted six, including Mosqui. But although Mosqui was adjudged the leader of the pack, he would not be the killer, Taatuk knew. In every pack there is usually only one killer, the others acting as trailers and worriers. Staring, Taatuk decided that a large, rangy young female was the killer, for her shaggy hide was drenched where blood had gushed when she had sunk her teeth into the caribou.

Now that the wolves were satiated Taatuk dared to show himself. They at once became statues, eyes glaring. But it seemed to Taatuk that Mosqui's eyes showed friendliness as well as wariness.

"Mosqui!" Taatuk whispered. Again the huge dog's ears pointed inquisitively. "This time I have brought you something." From a pocket he took sweet biscuits. He tossed them forward and, as if worked by hidden springs, Mosqui went backwards a length.

"You will like them, Mosqui," Taatuk urged. "Eat them when I am gone."

Slowly Taatuk retreated. But, watching from a distance, he saw Mosqui edge toward the biscuits, sniff and then gulp them.

"More proof he has known man," Taatuk told himself elatedly. "He has had dainties before. He is not afraid of man-scent. Some day I will make him mine."

HIS whole being glowed with the thought as he continued homeward. He had gone farther than he realized and his parents had almost finished the evening meal when he arrived. A fleeting disappointment showed on his father's face at first. It quickly changed to anger and, getting to his feet, he seized Taatuk and shook him furiously.

"Where you been?" he demanded. "You go away and leave your chores. You want a whipping?"

"I . . . I just forgot the time," Taatuk pleaded.

"You . . ." His father glared at him searchingly. "Say, maybe you find another kill, eh?"

Taatuk's eyes answered.

"Good!" his father exulted. "Eat fast, for again we take rifle and lantern. How many now in pack?"

"Six," Taatuk replied, as his mother placed food before him.

"Six?" his father grinned. "If I get all, that will mean around another \$200. And get them I will, for they



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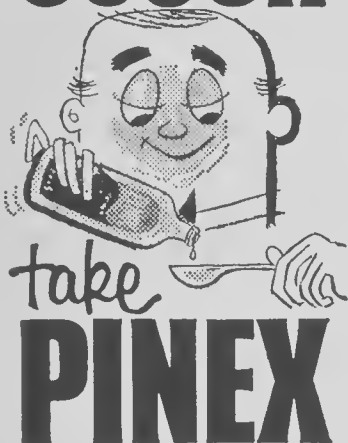
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will stay in the district. Wolves always do."

Taatuk ate as slowly as he dared. His father would make no distinction between the wolves and Mosqui. As he ate Taatuk offered up a silent prayer as he often did when he was troubled.

His prayer was answered for, as he pushed back his chair, an explosive "Sacre!" came from his father, now staring at a window. It was storming.

"I could not find the place in the storm," Taatuk said falteringly.

"No?" His father eyed him savagely. "Maybe you are right. Anyway, by the time we got there they would be buried in their nests and would not move even if they heard us. But there will be other times. I will now let you off many chores so that you can spend more time trailing them. For the first time in 14 years you are of some use to me."

Taatuk did not warm to the words, for he knew that only greed had prompted them.

All the next day it stormed. To Taatuk the blizzard offered a respite. As he went about his chores he thought only of Mosqui. Several reasons might have caused the big dog to go wild, but most likely it was the young female-killer who had lured him away. Yet Taatuk felt that Mosqui was really lonely for the companionship of man; had not, perhaps, joined the wolves young enough to wholly become one of them. Perhaps at one time he had known kind treatment; had played around a post with children. Such were the dreams and hopes upon which Taatuk fed, thoughts that caused his eyes to glow.

His father, noting the glow, spoke of it to his squaw, but because neither of them had ever understood the aching loneliness of Taatuk's life or his sensitivity, they could not understand. Had they known it was his yearning for a huge black dog, undoubtedly they would have mocked him. Taatuk did not tell them.

WHEN the blizzard finally spent itself, the countryside was buried deep in fresh snow. Taatuk knew he would have to venture much farther from the post because the wolves, now able to run down their food more easily, would retreat deeper into the timber.

Right after breakfast his father suggested that Taatuk set out. Eagerly he strapped on his snowshoes.

Although the snow had ceased, the bitter cold remained. Taatuk wondered if he could stand much more, but, fearing his father's anger if he returned too soon, he kept on.

He forgot the cold as he came upon tracks that told him the wolves had taken off after a moose. This must have been an exceptionally strong and fleet young animal for, although he followed tracks for two miles, he did not find where the moose had been pulled down. He found only signs revealing the wolves had abandoned the chase and rested in the snow to recover their wind.

This fact caused Taatuk to halt and consider. If the moose had outraced them, the wolves would be ravenous. Alone in the gloom of the snow-burdened evergreens Taatuk knew fear, for he was weaponless. Now, from far-away came the dirge-like howling of

the wolves. It was not their hunting cry; instead they were wailing their hunger to the heavens.

The ominous chorus caused Taatuk to retreat.

"So you found no kill?" his father asked suspiciously when he returned. "You sure?"

"Yes," Taatuk faltered, the memory of many bitter beatings still vivid.

ON the next two trips Taatuk failed to come upon the pack. The next time he did. Again, they had just fed. This time he felt certain that Mosqui was pleased to see him. His ears were cocked, his plume straight up, his eyes curious.

Four of the five wolves stood as before, glaring rigidly. The young female he had decided was Mosqui's mate and also the killer-wolf, started to slither toward him, unwinking eyes staring at him. Again Taatuk knew paralyzing fear, for she was crouching for the spring. If she pulled him down, the others would immediately rush in.

"Mosqui!" The plea came on a frightened sob. "You are not as they. Do not let them hurt me."

Taatuk knew the big black could not possibly have understood the words yet they caused him to turn his head. Then he sprang straight at his mate. Came a flurry of growls, snarls, uprearings and gnashing jaws, and the female drew back.

The other wolves stood still.

"Oh, Mosqui!" Tears of relief filled Taatuk's eyes. "Now I will leave you some more biscuits."

Taking them from a pocket he placed them upon the ground.

At suppertime, Taatuk could not conceal his excitement. Again he had to guide his father to a kill. One more wolf fell to his father's rifle. Still his father was not satisfied.

"Why did you switch the light from the big black leader to a smaller one?" he asked furiously.

Taatuk did not reply. To tell his father that Mosqui was a dog would only invite ridicule.

Next morning his father temporarily forgot the wolves when a dog-runner arrived with a sled-load of supplies and word that he had been sent to break trail for John Vawn and Jim, soon to arrive on an inspection visit. At once Joe McDougal started driving Taatuk and Meeswah hard. Everything had to be cleaned. Not until late that night did they finish.

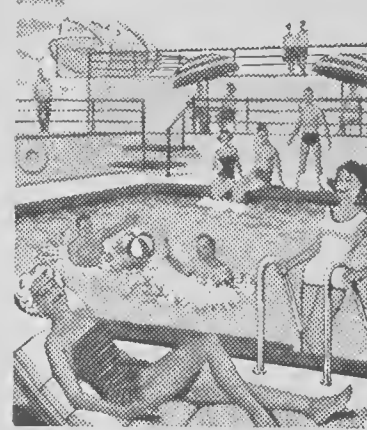
THE following morning Taatuk again set out. Again he found Mosqui, now with his followers reduced to three: a male and his female mate and the female killer. Always had Taatuk loved the wild things. Now he felt only hate and fear for the killer-female because he knew that Mosqui would never leave her while she lived.

This time Mosqui warily came forward a few steps. As Taatuk tossed the biscuits to the snow, his plume waved and he ate them at once. Then he lifted his great head and mutely pleaded for more.

"Oh, Mosqui!" Taatuk breathed ecstatically. "Next time I will bring you a whole package."

As before the other wolves merely watched but the killer-female started

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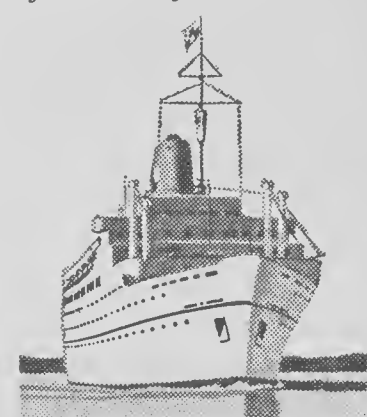
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*Canadian
Pacific*

to inch forward menacingly. Only a growl from Mosqui halted her.

Definitely she was a killer.

At breakfast the next morning his father said that which drained the color from Taatuk's cheeks and the hope from his heart.

"We do not know when Mr. Vawn will arrive," he said. "There isn't much to do around here, so today I follow you. The wolves do not run from you so maybe I get the leader."

The horror that flooded Taatuk showed in his eyes.

"Bah!" his father sneered. "Maybe you would like to keep them for pets, especially the big black one." He grinned meaningly. "Well, your pets will soon be dead and I shall be many dollars richer."

Knowing his father was trailing behind him, Taatuk set out for the timber. Now he saw nothing of the virgin white beauty all about him; the woods had become a place of death.

He came to tracks showing that Mosqui and his pack had taken off after a caribou. But when he came to the kill there was no sign of the wolves, only a confusion of tracks. Staring all about him, Taatuk prayed they would not show. His prayer was in vain. There came a slight stirring of snow and Mosqui came slowly forward from where he had been sleeping. His mate and the other two wolves also uncurled from their snow nests, but they did not approach.

Behind him, Taatuk knew his father was stealing forward from cover to cover.

Then Taatuk saw his father, barely 20 paces distant, kneeling to steady his aim. And he was aiming at Mosqui. Something inside Taatuk snapped.

"No, no!" he shrilled, running toward Mosqui, arms outstretched. "Run, Mosqui! Oh, run, run!" Even as he cried out, the rifle snapped. But as Taatuk started to run forward Mosqui retreated a length and turned his head sharply. The bullet aimed to strike him in the center of his forehead instead furrowed along one side of his skull. Mosqui wavered, collapsed, became still.

Livid with rage, Joe McDougal cursed: "This time I finish him." He levered another cartridge into the breach of his gun.

"No, no!" Now at the fallen Mosqui's side, Taatuk turned, white-faced and quivering, his eyes great pools of shock and horror. "If you shoot him, you first shoot me!"

His father's eyes now gleamed insanely.

"Maybe that okay," he said thinly. "An accident. As I try to shoot wolf attacking you, I accidentally shoot you. You never no good to me."

At that moment Taatuk saw that which terrorized him. At the thunder of the shot, the other two wolves had raced away, but the female, Mosqui's mate, had remained. Belly flat to the snow, eyes baleful, she was inching forward behind Joe McDougal.

"Father!" Taatuk screamed anguish-edly. "Behind you! The big black's mate!"

"A trick," his father sneered. "She ran with the others. Now . . ." He aimed again.

IN the same instant the female attacked. The cartridge exploded but the bullet went wild as the rifle was knocked whirling from Joe McDougal's hands.

Flat on his back, with desperate hands he clutched at a furry throat. The female's jaws clashed together inches from his windpipe. His snowshoes prevented him from getting his feet under the killer's belly to use the greater strength of his legs to hurl her aside. His grip on her throat tightened but the strength of his arms was not enough to hold her off. Again and again her teeth and claws raked his shoulders and chest.

"The rifle!" he screamed despairingly.

Taatuk had already picked it up. Although he had never before fired a gun, Taatuk did the best he could. Coming right up to combatants, holding the butt of the rifle against his stomach, Taatuk pointed the muzzle at the killer's head . . . but her fangs scrunched into his father's windpipe even as he fired. The recoil sent him sprawling backwards. As the bullet tore into her brain the killer gave a convulsive spring that freed her from Joe McDougal's death clutch. She died even as Taatuk scrambled to his feet.

Taatuk heard shouts and was dazedly aware of two men running forward, John Vawn and Jim.

"Decided to follow you to look into this wolf business for ourselves," John Vawn panted. "And . . . dear God Almighty!" He pulled up short. Then he and Jim dropped to their knees beside Joe McDougal.

"Finished," John Vawn said levelly as they got to their feet. His arm went about the sobbing Taatuk. "Try and tell us what happened," he said gently. Between sobs, Taatuk explained.

"A dog!" John Vawn examined Mosqui. "Just a scalp wound," he said.

"Look at the size of him," Jim answered awedly. "Taatuk will be able to tame him. Think what he'll mean for breeding purposes. We'll tie him up and come back with sleds for him and Joe's body."

"Yes," John Vawn agreed. Again his arm went about Taatuk. "You now have no father," he said gently. "Would you and your mother live near the post and look after our kennels and the big black? And we'll see if your arm can be fixed up. Would you like that?"

The warm glow that showed through the tears in Taatuk's eyes gave John Vawn his answer. v



You'll enjoy
working
like a
beaver



Mask of the Beaver; B.C. Indian, late 19th Century.
Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.

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your
savings
at

IMPERIAL
the BANK that service built

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cakes and pastries...
never sift at all
for breads
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Better baking results! Thousands of women tested it for us. They said "wonderful results!" Yeast breads—breads, buns, rolls—were finer-textured, more tender. Loaves were crustier, browned more evenly. Some folks claimed they had higher-rising dough than ever before!

Cakes and pastries: Sift just once, before measuring. For all your recipes not using yeast, sift flour just once before measuring. Then sift together the measured flour and other dry ingredients, according to your recipe.

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FLOUR MEASUREMENT TABLE

For Bread and Yeast Dough Recipes

Robin Hood "PRE-SIFTED" Flour measures more compactly than sifted flour. As a result, you need less of it. So for yeast recipes calling for sifted flour, just measure Robin Hood Flour as it comes from the bag, according to this table:

Robin Hood "Pre-Sifted" Flour	Sifted Flour
Use 1 1/4 cups.....IN PLACE OF.....	2 cups
2 1/4.....	3
3 1/2.....	4
4 1/2.....	5
5 1/2.....	6
6 1/2.....	7
7 1/4.....	8
8.....	9
9.....	10
10.....	11
10 3/4.....	12
14 1/2.....	16
18.....	20
21 1/2.....	24

Do not use the measurement table for cakes and pastries.

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Sure
you could
with
Robin Hood

Home and Family

The Country Guide's magazine for rural women

Transformation

*November trees are dismal crones;
Resembling stacks of blackened bones,
They talk in dreary monotones.*

*They emulate the spooky witch;
Instead of brooms they ride a switch;
Their limbs rheumatic jerk and twitch.*

*Then after one eventful night,
We wake to see with rapt delight
The trees like angels swathed in white.*

—MARGARET BOLTON.

Evening Phantom

*To the stream among the boulders
Just below the wooden bridge,
A gentle doe the path was wending
From the sunlight-dappled ridge.
Never think her inattentive
As she walks with air serene.
There are tensile hidden forces
Underneath that quiet mien.*

*Slender muzzle held alertly
Seents the smoke-tanged Autumn
breath.*

*Well aware is she, that everts
Often harbor fearful death.
Glowing eyes all luminescent
Noting every leaf that falls!
Sentinel ears forever weighing
Craekling twig or bird that calls!*

*Ever silent as a phantom
While the rays of evening trace,
Falling on the elfin creature,
Myriad patterns as of lace.
Now she glides from sun to shadow;
Darkling lies the quiet hill.
Then the doe with eager longing
Drops her muzzle to the rill.*

*Coolness creeps throughout the hollow.
Mystic now, the light appears.
Stands the doe, a sylvan statue;
Is there something that she fears?
Breathless, ardent, I lean forward,
"Oh! You winsome lovely thing!"
Then in flash of single heart-beat
I'm alone beside the spring.*

—MARION BERNEX



[Miller Services photo]

November Days

IN November the countryside settles down into winter quiet. Yet in the hearts and homes of its people there are traditional pre-Christmas stirrings. Store shelves blossom with vast quantities of fruits and nuts for seasonal cake baking; they spill out a burst of color—silver and gold, red and green—in gay wrappings and ribbons, and pretty cards; there is the season's awakening excitement.

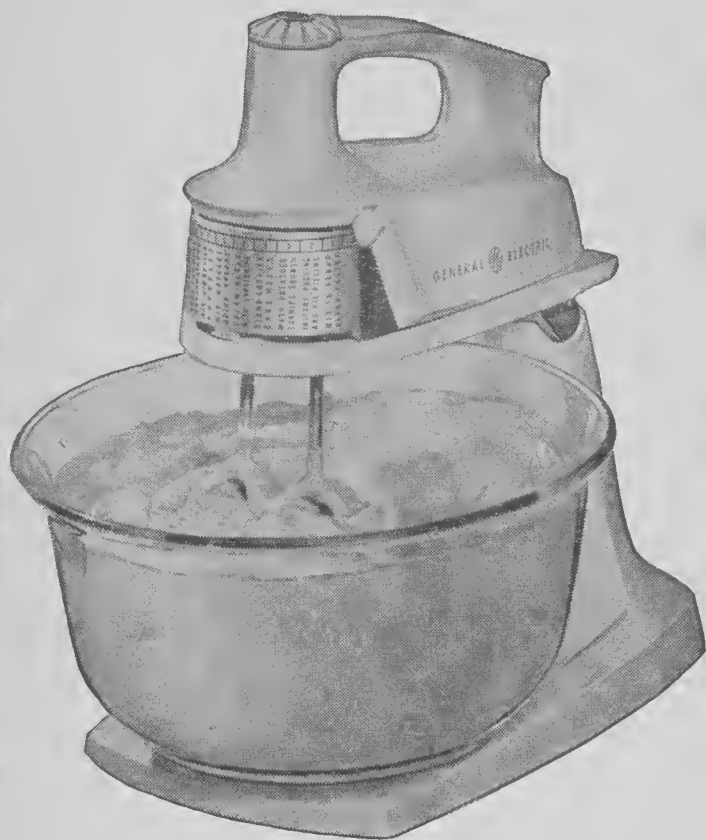
To some of us, November brings memories of family expeditions into neighboring cities to see a Christmas parade. The mind's eye may even conjure up recollections of clowns of all shapes and sizes with their strangely painted faces, or the gay costumes of fairy tale people who were old friends. But most important of all was the jolly Santa Claus, who waved and smiled as you wondered if he really knew how good or how bad you'd been.

It's much easier to travel to cities nowadays. Probably visits there are more frequent. But, in bustling streets and stores, small hands still clutch Mom and Dad's bigger ones for reassurance in the growing excitement of seeing heaped-up toy shelves.

For youngsters this may be a month of decision. Why? Because waiting to be answered are the serious questions of what to give Mom and Dad and favorite people for Christmas. Here the lessons taught within the home become so important. If children are taught to share; if they're taught to make satisfying choices; if they learn to give in love; they'll likely make the right decisions.

I like to think of November days not as dreary or lonely ones, but rather as a prelude to the warmth and peace and love of Christmastime.—E.F. V

POWER — SPEED CONVENIENCE...



this beauty beats everything!

GENERAL ELECTRIC HAND OR STAND MIXER

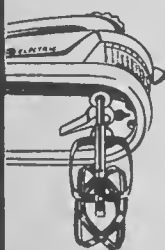
The G-E Hand or Stand Mixer beats everything from the heaviest batters to the frothiest sauces at *exactly the right mixing speed* for prize results every time! As a stand mixer, it works alone for long jobs. As a portable mixer, it's light, beautifully balanced, simple to whisk from stove to counter. Fingertip controls right on the handle make one-hand operation simple. Twelve kitchen tested mixing speeds assure right consistency for all recipes. Special G-E automatic control maintains proper mixing speed as the batter thickens. Comes complete with two glass bowls, 6 foot cord. Power unit needs no oiling. Glamorous colour choice of yellow or turquoise as well as white. See the G-E Hand or Stand Mixer — at your dealer's now!



Correct setting for 22 recipes and fingertip controls on handle give you easiest ever one-hand operation.



Non-tip heel rest for portable use lets drippings fall back into bowl. Easy-clean beaters.



Unique beater ejector eliminates tugging and pulling. Beaters drop out for easy cleaning.



Revolving two-position bowl pan adjusts instantly for 1 1/4 and 2 quart size bowls.



GENERAL ELECTRIC
**HAND OR
STAND MIXER**

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

In the Looking Glass

Be at Your Best

*"I've lost the formula, you said,
To be my prettiest self,
I left it at the kitchen sink,
Or on the cupboard shelf.
It disappeared when family cares
Filled up my busy days,
I'd like to find it, for you see
I know there is a prettier me."*

Of course there's a prettier you!

We may admire personal attractiveness, self-confidence and poise in others. And we may want these and other good qualities for ourselves. Why? Perhaps it's because they're really what we want to show to our family and friends. Maybe we have taken on extra duties. Perhaps we're so busy at home, in our church groups or women's clubs that we often overlook the basic rules of good grooming.

Why not develop a routine that will help you? You'll find it a tonic to your pride and self-respect because it helps you to look your best.

To start you off, here's a grooming check list. Are you a person:

- ☐ Whose posture is the best it can be?
- ☐ Who bathes frequently?
- ☐ Who washes her face before going to bed?
- ☐ Who relies on milk, fresh fruit and vegetables as beauty aids?
- ☐ Who keeps her figure slim and trim with proper foods and regular exercise?
- ☐ Who keeps her hair radiantly clean and well cared for?
- ☐ Who gets a permanent when she needs one?
- ☐ Who is particular about clean combs, brush, towels and powder puffs?
- ☐ Who puts fresh make-up on a clean face, never slathering new make-up over old?
- ☐ Whose hands and nails are clean and well cared for?
- ☐ Whose teeth are cleaned frequently?
- ☐ Who sews instead of pins herself together?
- ☐ Who wears a slip which doesn't show beneath nor through her dress?
- ☐ Who wears polished, well-fitted shoes with straight heels?
- ☐ Whose clothes are "ready to go" on a moment's notice?
- ☐ Who brushes, airs and presses her clothes between wearings?
- ☐ Who sets a good grooming example for her family?
- ☐ Who works out a simple grooming routine—daily and weekly?

Grooming is more than a surface look. It builds on a foundation of buoyant health. One's state of health may not always be self-determined. But wise nutrition, shining cleanliness, moderate but good physical exercise

(for posture and body tone), ample rest and sleep, count more than most of us realize. Neglected, they cause many attractive women to look older than they really are—or want to be.

Give these beauty aids renewed attention if you have minimized their importance. Then, add a simple grooming routine—one you never skip—to make the most of your natural healthy good looks. v

Some Ideas For Christmas

by LOUISE PRICE BELL

AN attractive little Christmas tree can be made by covering a ginger ale bottle with modeling clay and then pushing short, stubby clay clippings from the big tree into the clay. Attach tiny tree balls and put a wee angel at the top.

Tie some long sprays of pine together with a big red bow of ribbon or oilcloth, tuck a few candy canes in the bow, and place on a long platter or rectangle of silver paper on the dining room or hall table for a novel Christmas centerpiece.

You can use cutouts from last year's Christmas cards to decorate packages wrapped in plain paper this year. Christmas trees, candles, angel faces, Santa Clauses, and similar card illustrations pasted on plain paper make attractive packages.

For the garden lover, package some of your choicest seeds in envelopes decorated with Christmas seals. Print flower names in gilt on plain red or green paper and paste on the front of envelope for identification.

Homemade cookies decorated with icing that outlines your friends' initials make an attractive gift. Pack them in gaily wrapped baskets or boxes.

Pine cones, logs, or gnarled roots tied up in gay packages make fine gifts for friends who have fireplaces and enjoy a cheerful fire.

A nicely lined hat box covered with wall paper makes an acceptable gift. It can be accompanied by covered dress hangers in harmonizing colors.

Beautiful Christmas decorations may be made by dipping branches of evergreen into hot starch and then in imitation snow. A few cones left on the twigs will give added beauty and variety of form. Add a piece of charcoal to the water in which you keep evergreen boughs. They'll stay fresh for weeks.

Use red oilcloth instead of ribbon to brighten your outdoor wreaths and sheaves of greenery. Oilcloth bows will withstand rain, snow, and wind and keep their shape and shine through the holiday season.

You can decorate mirrors in the living room, bedroom or hall by attaching your most colorful cards. An alternative is to use them to brighten the panels of an inside door. Tape the cards with cellophane tape, and then accent with sprigs of evergreen and gay Christmas tree balls. v



[Sask. Photo Services]

Here is the play area in the farmyard of the 1,000-acre Kevin McCusker farm near Regina. Its easy-to-make equipment gets good use from family members.

Farm accidents aren't so likely to happen when there is a

Farmyard Playground

by ELVA FLETCHER

THE noise of combines dominated the grain fields of the Kevin McCusker farm outside Regina one day this fall. But the farmyard gave out the cheerful, happy chatter of the five young ladies ranging in age from 1½ to 10 years. They were amusing themselves in the playground area within view of their mother's kitchen window.

These children teetered and tottered, climbed and splashed, and built sand castles and model farms to their hearts' content.

The McCuskers live in the shadow of the City of Regina's spreading suburbs. School-aged children are picked up by school bus each morning and returned home in the afternoon. Kevin's great-grandfather farmed this land at the century's turn. And an earlier generation built the pleasant farm house of white siding. It shows the additions that were needed to meet the demands of growing families.

Gert McCusker has a full-time job on her hands just keeping a watchful eye on her brood. There are six girls in the family: Judy is 11, Mary 10, Jane 8, Terry 6 and Ginny 3. Barbie, the baby, is an adventurous 1½.

This is the reason why the McCuskers see the advantages of a playground area with such simple equipment as the girls were using. The area is large enough for a variety of equipment; it keeps the girls occupied for periods of time; and it gives their mother an opportunity to get her kitchen duties done without the problem of little ones always underfoot.

THE set of swings in the McCusker farmyard is a particularly sturdy one. It is made of steel tubing, so strongly moored that there is no danger of it tipping or moving.

The rest of the playground equipment is simple to make and relatively inexpensive—the sort of thing that any farmer can make himself in the farm workshop.

For example, there's a climbing horse to help answer most any child's desire to climb.

A homemade sandbox can provide hours of safe and happy playtime. The one used in the McCusker playground is larger than most and has a seat at each end. This larger size gives more elbow room. Actually several small children can

play in it at one time and they're not so likely to destroy one another's building projects.

Big square wooden blocks painted in bright colors make for easy handling by little hands. They're one of Barbie's favorites. The easel with its shelf for small paint bottles can also be built economically in the farm workshop.

If there are older children to supervise smaller ones like Barbie, a wooden wading pool of simple design will provide hours of family enjoyment. It can be lined with a tarpaulin-type covering or with heavy duty plastic. Then just dare the children not to go near the water!

WITH every report of children being hurt in the farmyard, the need for these play areas becomes more urgent. A recent survey of farm accident statistics in Saskatchewan showed that about one-half of farm mishaps where hospital care was needed took place in the farmyard. The same survey showed that many of these victims were children. Most startling of all, perhaps, was the survey's disclosure that the most serious accidents of all were those in which children were run over, or were attacked by animals, or drowned in farm dugouts.

At this point, people in the Saskatchewan Government's health education division developed the idea of promoting safe play areas for farm children. They built a demonstration set of the play equipment which they thought would keep children amused. They made it available to women's groups throughout the province. Then they offered scaled plans to families interested in developing play areas on their own farms.

The idea of farmyard playgrounds is not new. But it's one way in which families themselves can help reduce the accident hazard and cut down the number of accidents in the farmyard.

Regina's growing pains are now posing a problem for the McCuskers. They must soon move their lovely old home to another site, to make way for more traffic on the highway that passes their door. The alternative is to build a new one. But whatever their decision, you'll be sure to find an area of the new farmyard set aside as a playground. They know there's less likelihood of accidents in a play area close to the house that is in viewing distance of the kitchen window. V



[Gulde photos]

Wading pools are fun but they do need to be supervised when children Barbie's age use them.



The sandbox and the easel shown here can be made quite economically in the farm workshop.



Five of the McCusker girls. Judy was in hospital at the time her sisters posed for their picture.



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"I nearly itched to death for 7½ years. Then I discovered a new wonder-working creme. Now I'm happy," writes Mrs. D. Ward of Los Angeles. Here's blessed relief from tortures of vaginal itch, rectal itch, chafing, rash and eczema with a new amazing scientific formula called LANACANE. This fast-acting, stainless medicated creme kills harmful bacteria germs while it soothes raw, irritated and inflamed skin tissue. Stops scratching and so speeds healing. Don't suffer! Get LANACANE at druggists!

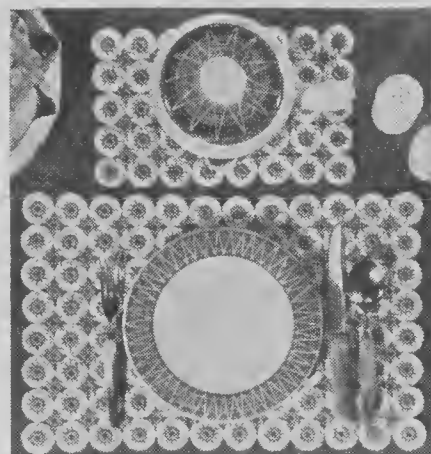
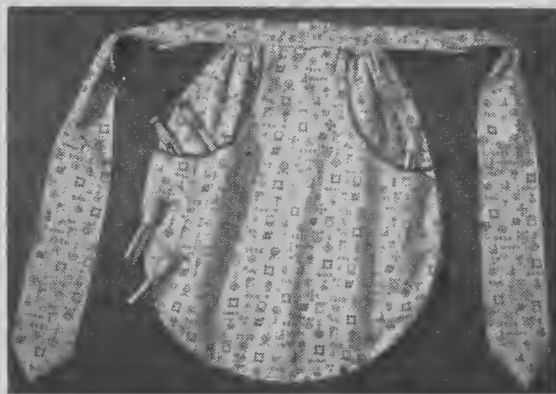
HANDICRAFTS

Gift-Time Suggestions



Leaflet No. C-PC-6655 offers crochet instructions for cowboy or cowgirl outfits to fit 8 in. dolls with 4½-in. chest. The price of this leaflet is 10¢.

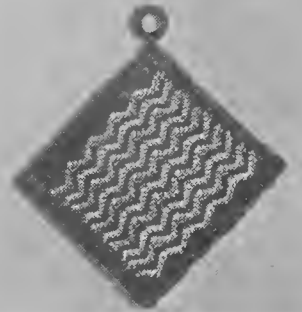
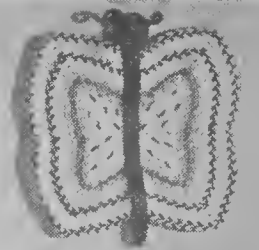
Leaflet No. S-E-2608 features diagramed instructions for making a handy clothes-pin apron, with directions for cutting your own pattern. The apron requires 1 yd. of fabric. Leaflet price 10¢.



Leaflet No. C-S-495 gives direction for a novel place mat and hot plate mat which uses two sizes of bone rings. Crochet stitches cover rings and attach them to one another. Leaflet price is 10¢.



Knitting wool, felt and a spool of metallic thread are needed for the crocheted TV slippers above. Other crocheted novelties for which instructions are given on Leaflet No. S-139, 10¢, are a Johnny-on-the-Spot mending man, a Kitchen Judy for salad spoon and fork, a Sewing Susan and a fancy apron.



Leaflet No. C-S-506, 10¢, gives four crocheted pot holder patterns, two of which are pictured above. In addition to the butterfly holder and the chevron styled pot holder shown, designs include a clock and flowerpot.



Cotton batting is used as stuffing for this crocheted policeman doll. Detailed directions for constructing the doll, and his nightstick, visored cap and the costume details are given on Leaflet No. C-PC-8057; 10¢.



Leaflet No. C-S-543, 10¢, presents a treasure trove of edgings for tray cloths, napkins, a lazy Susan doily and a muffin holder. Some of these crocheted edgings feature rickrack.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man.

The Modern Pantry



IF you're building a new house, or remodeling an old one, by all means include a pantry with shelves that extend around three sides, door-width pockets on the inside of the doors, and a pullout shelf upon which to rest bags or cartons when you bring them in from the store. A closet adjoining the kitchen may be converted into this type of pantry.

Shelves might extend from ceiling to floor or, as in the pantry shown, end at hip-height. A pantry such as the one pictured provides a large amount

of shelf space for the staple foods so often bought in quantity. The storage space below may be used for such large utensils as roasters, big soup kettles, and the picnic supplies that are too large to fit into conventional cupboards. It's worth remembering that a well-stocked pantry prepares the homemaker for unexpected guests.

If the handyman in your family can do the conversion for you, the actual cost will be more than offset by the satisfaction you'll get from this modern version of the old-fashioned pantry.—L.P.B. V

There's helpful advice for both brides and their mothers in a

Kitchen Check List

ALTHOUGH June is traditionally thought of as "brides' month," the records show the autumn months to be more popular with Canadian couples. Equipping a first home is exciting, but it's also a big job. The list below is intended as a guide in equipping the heart of the home.

The mother of the bride may wish to check her own kitchen. The most capable worker finds her tasks easier with the right utensils.

A good utensil should be sturdily constructed, and should be of a size, shape, weight and material suited to the purpose for which it is to be used. Inspect the handles of utensils for durability, choosing those that can be comfortably held in a firm grasp. The design of a utensil should permit easy cleaning; avoid utensils with dirt-catching corners and crevices. All parts of a tool should operate smoothly and without undue effort.

Basic Equipment

- Set measuring spoons
- Set of measures— $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1 c. for dry ingredients
- Measuring cup—2 c. for wet ingredients
- Wooden spoon
- Kitchen knife and fork
- Set graters
- Large, 1 medium, 2 small mixing bowls
- Fine strainer to double as flour sifter
- Small paring knife
- Bread knife

(Please turn to page 50)



"When you come right down to it, Martha, you're a lucky woman."

49 Like the propeller on an aeroplane . . .
the fan on a space heater has become obsolete

INSIST ON THE Noiseless CLARE CONVEXIONAIRE . . . THE "YEARS AHEAD" HEATER THAT OUT-PERFORMS THEM ALL



Why pay for heating your ceiling? Old-fashioned space heaters force heat through the top of the unit, straight at the ceiling. The new Clare-Convexionaire discharges warm air from the front of the cabinet, heating the area in which you actually live. Basic convection principles as engineered into the Convexionaire eliminate need for a fan. Power breakdowns are no longer a problem. Insist on a Clare-Convexionaire for maximum comfort and the minimum fuel costs.

Don't put up with the inconvenience and expense of an old-fashioned space heater any longer. There is a Clare-Convexionaire in a size and price range to meet your requirements. Models are available for gas, propane or oil. Every Clare unit is backed by over a century of leadership in Canada's heating industry — your assurance of complete satisfaction.

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Design of Merit
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• Modern furniture styling in two-tone decorator colours

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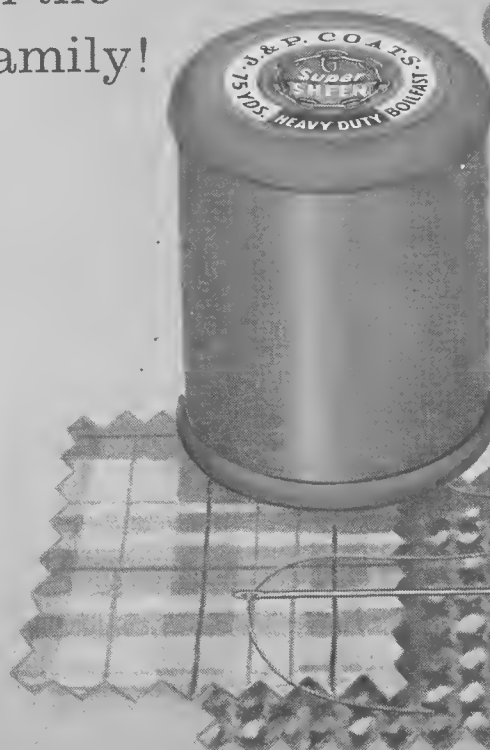
• Easy-to-reach controls protected from children.

• Cabinet cool to touch at all times

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family!

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Super SHEEN
heavy
duty
mercerized
thread



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 Fruit juice squeezer
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 2 small saucepans with covers
 Heavy frying pan with lid
 Roasting pan with rack, lid
 8" sq. baking pan
 2 8-inch round cake pans
 9" x 5" x 3" loaf pan
 Cookie sheet
 Muffin tin
 9" pie plate
 1-qt. casserole
 1½-qt. casserole
 Bread box
 4 cannisters
 Garbage can

Bottle opener
 Can opener
 2 pot holders
 Cake tester or toothpicks
 Kettle
 Toaster
 Dishpan
 Broom
 Dustpan
 3 dish cloths or sponges
 6 dish towels

Next on the List

Rubber spatula
 Metal spatula
 Pastry blender
 Flour sifter
 Lifter
 Larger paring knife
 Potato masher
 Pastry brush
 Baster

Vegetable brush
 Apple corer
 Vegetable peeler
 Set kitchen thermometers (meat, candy, deep-fat)
 Pair kitchen shears
 Utility tray
 Dish drainer
 Sink strainer
 Refrigerator storage dishes
 Jelly mold
 Large saucepan and cover
 Dutch oven
 Large deep kettle with rack for steaming, preserving
 13" x 8" pan
 Long handled fork, 2 tines
 Dust mop
 Scrub brush or wet mop
 Additional casseroles, cake racks, cookie sheets, muffin tins, pie plates,

measuring spoons, cups, bowls, strainers.

Also Consider

Utility Pieces: funnels, ladles, tongs, scoop, food grinder, food scales, colander, food timer, 6 custard cups, tube and springform pans, jelly roll pan, knife sharpener.

Large Equipment: electric kettle, electric frying pan, pressure cooker, electric mixer, griddle or waffle iron, deep fat fryer, electric blender, rotisserie.

Useful Extras: grapefruit knife, garlic press, doughnut cutter, corkscrew, nutcracker, pepper mill.

Miscellaneous: plastic juice container, covered cake container, rubber mat for stove top, spice rack, asbestos mats for hot dishes. ✓



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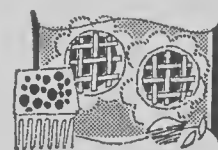


Favourite Christmas Recipes

Cranberry Tarts

1 cup chopped dates
 ⅓ cup chopped nuts
 1½ cups cranberry sauce

Combine the dates and nuts with the cranberry sauce. Line your tart tins with flaky pastry made with Five Roses Flour and fill them with the date, nut and cranberry mixture. Arrange twisted strips of pastry across the tarts, lattice fashion, and bake in a hot oven until nicely browned. They may be served plain or with whipped cream.



Light Christmas Cake

5 cups Five Roses Flour
 ½ tsp. salt
 1 tsp. baking powder
 2 cups butter (1 lb.)
 2 cups granulated sugar
 9 eggs
 3 cups bleached sultana raisins
 4 cups citron peel cut in strips
 2 cups blanched & sliced almonds
 1½ cups glacé cherries cut in halves
 Grated rind and juice of lemon

Line 10" fruit cake pan with 2 thicknesses of heavy paper. Grease well. Sift flour, measure and sift again with salt and baking powder. Combine fruit, nuts and lemon rind, dust with a little of measured flour. Cream butter until creamy and light; add sugar gradually, beating between additions. Add eggs, unbeaten, one at a time, beating each one in thoroughly before adding next. If mixture curdles, add a little measured flour, then continue to add eggs. Add dry ingredients gradually, beating between additions. Add lemon juice, fruit and nuts. Fill pan ¾ full. Bake at 275° to 300°F. for 3 to 3½ hours. Yield: makes one 6 lb. cake or two 3 lb. cakes baked in 9" x 4" loaf pans.

IN THE KITCHEN

The Gift of Spice

*used lightly, touches favorite foods
with a new delicacy of flavor*

by GWEN LESLIE

THE box was a fairly large one, although not too heavy. Inside I found an invitation to a kitchen adventure—a wonderful selection of spices! Some of the labels were familiar, but many were not, with the result that I've had reason to be glad that the thoughtful giver included some background information with her gift of spice.

I've learned that the spice family has relatives, just as our own families do. First, there are the "true" spices: allspice, cayenne, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, mace, nutmeg, paprika, black pepper, white pepper, red pepper, saffron and turmeric. The herb branch of the family tree includes basil, bay leaves, chervil, marjoram, mint, oregano, parsley, rosemary, sage, savory, tarragon and thyme. The aromatic seeds form another distinctive flavor group: anise, caraway, cardamom, celery, coriander, cumin, dill, fennel, fenugreek, mustard and poppy. Chili powder and curry powder are blends of spices, as are poultry seasoning and pickling spice mix. Last of all there are vegetable salts and flakes.

The true spices are made from the root, berry, flower and fruit of plants which grow in the tropics, and are sold in whole and ground form. Herbs are made from the leafy or soft parts of annual and biennial plants which grow in temperate zones like our own.

The flavor essence of spices and herbs is found in certain fine, essential oils which are formed during growth. To preserve this flavor, packages should be stored tightly closed, away from heat and light, and protected from dampness.

Experts recommend a light touch in experimenting with spices and herbs. Recipes are a reassuring guide for the beginner. Some flavor additives

highlight natural food flavors, others dominate. Once you've stocked your spice shelf, reach to it often. The spices and herbs there can provide new interest and taste appeal for all your meals.

Chili Con Carne

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| ¼ c. shortening | ½ T. flour |
| ½ c. chopped onion | 1 tsp. salt |
| ¼ tsp. garlic powder | 1 T. pepper flakes |
| ¾ lb. beef, cubed | 2½ c. canned tomatoes |
| 1 T. brown sugar | 2½ c. canned red kidney beans |
| 2 T. chili powder | |

Melt shortening in a large frying pan or saucepan. Add onion and cook until yellow. Add beef and brown. Combine seasonings with flour; stir into meat. Blend in tomatoes and beans. Cover and simmer chili mixture for 2 hours. Serve hot over noodles or rice, as desired. Yields 6 servings.

Deluxe Cole Slaw

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 T. crushed sweet pepper flakes | ½ tsp. onion salt |
| 1 T. warm water | ½ tsp. celery salt |
| 1 tsp. dry mustard | 1 tsp. mustard seed |
| 3 c. shredded cabbage | 1 tsp. celery seed |
| ½ tsp. seasoning salt | 1 T. sugar |
| | 6 T. salad oil |
| | 2 T. white vinegar |

Combine pepper flakes and water. Moisten mustard with a teaspoon of water. Allow to stand while preparing cabbage. Combine seasonings, sugar, oil and vinegar. Pour over cabbage and pepper flakes in salad bowl. Chill in the refrigerator for 15 minutes. Garnish and serve. Yields 6 servings.

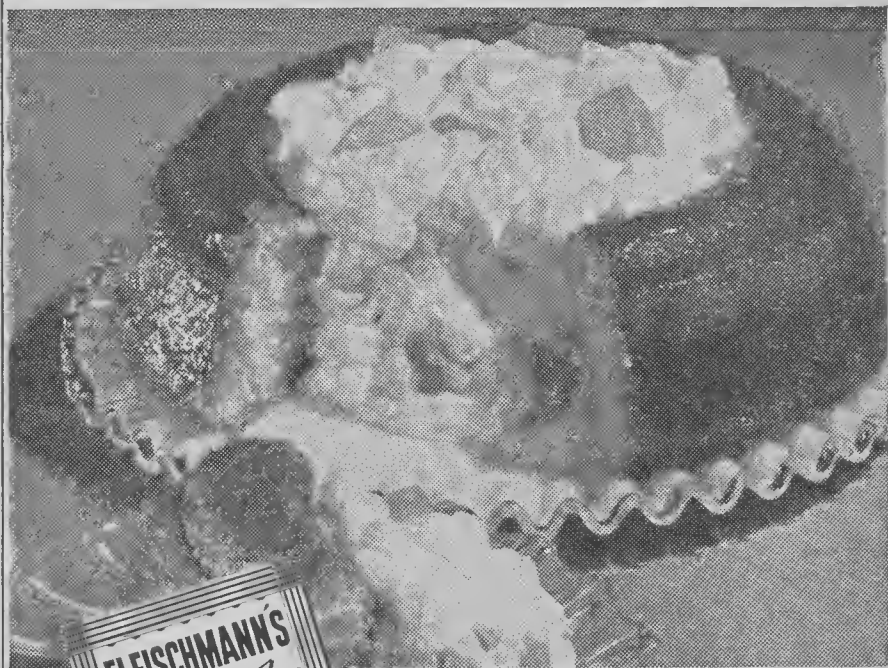
Turkey Shortcakes

HERB SHORTCAKES:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 c. sifted all-purpose flour | ¼ tsp. salt |
| 2 tsp. baking powder | 3 T. chilled shortening |
| ¼ tsp. powdered sage | 1 T. chopped parsley |
| | ½ c. milk |

Sift flour, baking powder, salt and sage together into a mixing bowl. Cut shorten-

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You'll need for the batter:

- ⅔ c. milk
- ½ c. granulated sugar
- 1 tsp. salt
- ¾ c. butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
- ½ c. lukewarm water
- 1 tsp. granulated sugar
- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
- 3 well-beaten eggs
- ¼ tsp. vanilla
- 3 c. (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

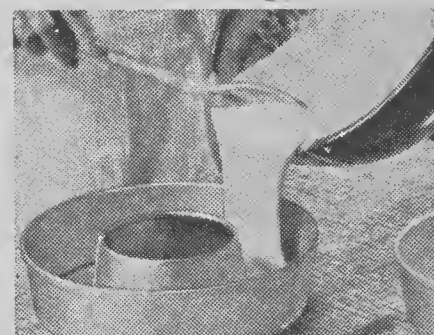
for the sauce and glaze:

- 1½ c. granulated sugar
- 1 c. water
- 1 tbsp. lemon juice
- ¼ c. rum, optional
- Sieved marmalade

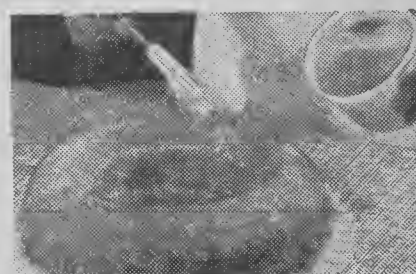
1. Scald milk; stir in the ½ c. sugar, salt and butter or margarine. Cool to lukewarm.



2. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into large bowl; stir in the 1 tsp. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, well-beaten eggs, vanilla and 2 c. of the flour; stir until smooth. Stir in enough additional flour to make a medium-thick batter—about 1 c. more.



3. Cover with a damp towel. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1½ hrs. Stir down batter; pour into 2 greased 8-cup ring moulds. (Choose pans with large centre holes and only half-fill the pans.) Cover with a damp towel. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 45 mins. Bake in a mod. oven, 350°, 20 to 25 mins.



4. Meantime, gently boil the 1½ c. sugar and 1 c. water together for 10 mins. Stir in lemon juice and rum if being used. Drizzle hot Babas with some of the syrup. Cover and allow to mellow 3 or 4 hrs. At serving time, reheat one or both Babas; turn out onto serving plates and brush with marmalade. Fill with ice cream or fruit folded into whipped cream. Flame, if desired, with warm rum. Reheat remaining syrup and pass as a sauce. Makes 2 rings.

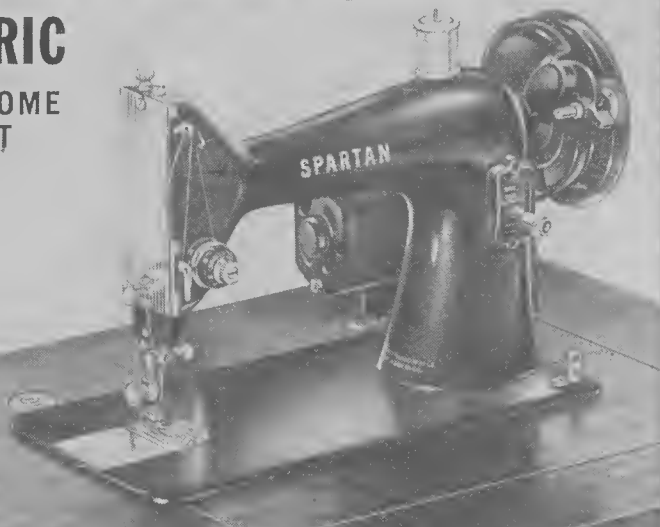


If you belong to the do-it-yourself school, you can buy whole nutmegs and grate them as needed. This spice also comes in powdered form. Custards and puddings, cookies, and many vegetables, respond to its sweet, exotic flavor.

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ing in finely. Mix in parsley. Make a well in the dry ingredients and add milk; mix lightly with a fork, adding more milk if necessary to make a soft dough. Turn out on a lightly floured board or canvas and knead 10 seconds. Roll or pat out dough to $\frac{3}{4}$ " thickness and cut into rounds with a floured $2\frac{1}{2}$ " cookie cutter. Arrange well apart on a greased baking sheet and bake in a hot oven at 450°F for 8 to 10 minutes. Yields 5 shortcakes.

TURKEY FILLING:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2 c. diced cold
cooked turkey | $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. milk (or
part milk and
part stock from
turkey bones) |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. butter or
margarine | $\frac{3}{4}$ c. cooked
vegetable (pcas,
carrots, etc.) |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. flour | 1 T. chopped
parsley |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt | |
| $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. pepper | |
| 1 tsp. grated
onion | |

While the shortcakes bake, melt butter or margarine in the top of the double boiler. Remove from heat and blend in flour, salt, pepper and onion. Gradually stir in milk. Return to heat and cook, stirring constantly until sauce is smoothly thickened. Add cut-up turkey, vegetables and parsley; combine lightly, then cover and cook over boiling water until heated through. Split freshly baked shortcakes and spread with soft butter. Put biscuits together with a generous filling and topping of the creamed turkey.

Nutmeg Fudge Sauce

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 oz. unsweetened
chocolate | $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. salt |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. water | 2 tsp. ground
nutmeg |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. white corn
syrup | 1 tsp. vanilla
flavoring |

Simmer chocolate and water over direct heat about 2 min., or until chocolate is melted and mixture is thick. Stir constantly. Remove from heat and slowly stir in syrup, salt and nutmeg. Simmer gently 10 min., stirring occasionally. Add vanilla. Serve hot or cold over ice cream. Yields $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. sauce.

Spicy Meat Sauce

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ clove garlic | $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. ground
ginger |
| 1 T. butter or
margarine | $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. dry mustard |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ c. corn syrup | 2 T. granulated
sugar |
| 3 T. vinegar | 1 c. applesauce |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. cold water |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. raisins,
washed and
drained | 2 tsp. cornstarch |

Saute garlic in butter, then stick garlic with a toothpick. Add syrup and vinegar and mix well. Sprinkle with salt, raisins, ginger, mustard and sugar; add applesauce. Heat mixture thoroughly.

Blend cold water and cornstarch together to form a smooth paste; stir into hot mixture. Cook, stirring constantly, until mixture is thickened. Continue to

cook over direct heat, stirring occasionally, 6 minutes longer. Remove garlic before serving. Yields about $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. sauce.

Note: To serve this sauce with cold meats, cool it thoroughly. Serve the sauce hot with hot meats. (It reheats well.)

Ginger Apple-Cranberry Chutney

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2 c. cranberry
sauce | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. finely
chopped celery |
| 1 c. finely
chopped un-
peeled apple | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. seedless
raisins |
| | $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 tsp. ginger |

Combine all ingredients and mix well together. Let stand overnight or longer in the refrigerator to blend flavors. Makes about 3 cups.

Mocha Spice Cookies

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| $\frac{3}{4}$ c. butter or
margarine | 2 tsp. baking
powder |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. sugar | $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. soda |
| 1 tsp. vanilla | 1 tsp. cinnamon |
| 2 eggs | $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. cloves |
| $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. sifted flour | $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. nutmeg |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sour cream |

Cream shortening and sugar in a mixing bowl. Add vanilla. Beat in eggs. Sift together the flour, baking powder, salt, soda, cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. Stir into creamed mixture. Add sour cream and mix well. Divide dough in four parts and wrap each portion in waxed paper or foil. Chill in the refrigerator. Take out portions one at a time and roll to $\frac{1}{8}$ " thickness on a lightly floured pastry cloth or board. Cut with cookie cutters and bake in a moderate oven at 375°F about 10 min., or until light brown on edges. Remove from cookie sheet and cool on a rack. Trimmings may be chilled and rolled again. Frost cooled cookies with Mocha Icing.

Mocha Icing

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. butter or
margarine | 2 T. cocoa |
| 1 lb. icing sugar | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. cold coffee |

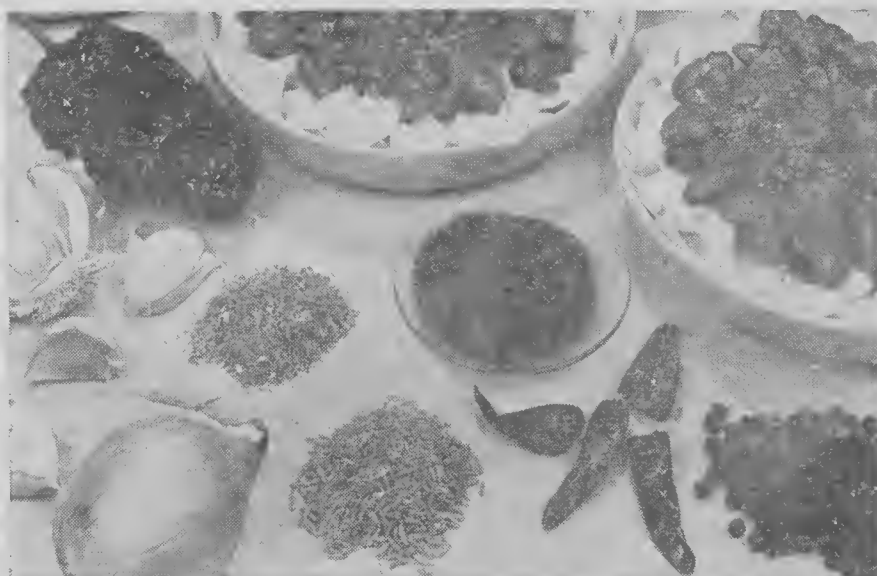
Cream butter, add remaining ingredients and beat until smooth.

As you experiment, you'll find that a dash of spice gives new delight to old, favorite recipes. Here are some suggestions:

- Add crushed anise to lemon cookies. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. to each 2 cups of flour in the recipe.
- Sprinkle almost any egg dish with celery salt.
- Add crumbled whole thyme, basil or marjoram leaves to soups and chowders.

Key to Abbreviations

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| tsp.—teaspoon | oz.—ounce |
| T.—tablespoon | lb.—pound |
| c.—cup | pt.—pint |
| pkg.—package | qt.—quart |



Chili powder is a blend of several flavors. Its hot, spicy taste adds zest to a wide variety of dishes and is especially welcome on cold winter days.

Little Things to Sew

No. 9590 is a pattern with a dual purpose, suitable for infants and for baby dolls. It fits infants with breast $7\frac{1}{2}$ ", 9, $10\frac{1}{4}$ - $10\frac{1}{2}$, 13-14, 17; doll lengths 11", $13\frac{1}{2}$, 16, 20, 25; 40¢.

No. 9578 features a cobbler apron and three half-apron variations all made from one quick 'n easy pattern. Misses' sizes Small (10-12), Medium (14-16), and Large (18-20). Price 40¢.



9590

No. 9579 is another quick 'n easy apron pattern, cobbler-styled. Variations offer short and longer aprons. Misses' sizes Small (10-12), Medium (14-16), and Large (18-20). Price 40¢.

No. 9589 presents a one-pattern wardrobe for a toddler-sized doll. It is designed for doll lengths 25" with breast measurements of 14-15", 30", breast 17-17½". Pattern price 40¢.



9579



9578

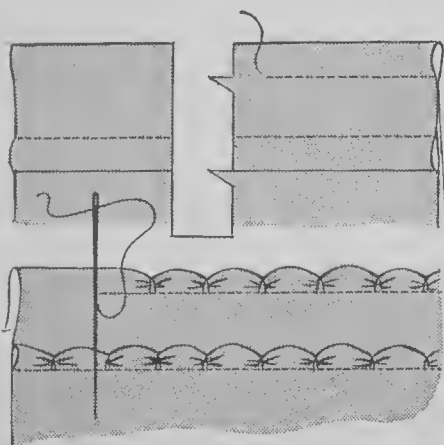


9589

Clip and Save Sewing Hints

Tucks

Marking and Measuring



Tucks are folds used to hold fullness in place or for decorative purposes. To measure tucks, make a gauge of cardboard. Cut a notch the depth of the tuck and a second notch indicating space from fold to fold. Crease or press lines in fabric for tucking. Baste and stitch.

Shell Tucks

Make tucks $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep. Mark shells with small dots at equal intervals. Sew tuck between shells with tiny running stitches. Make two tightly drawn overhand stitches over edge of tuck at each marking, pulling the fabric up to form shell pattern.

—Courtesy Butterick Sewing Book

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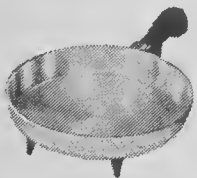
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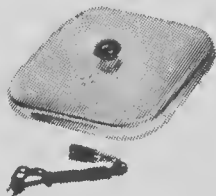
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The Country Boy and Girl The Old Woman Who Sold the Wind

by GLORIA LOGAN

ONCE upon a time there was an old woman who lived by the sea. One day she took a big sack and went hunting sticks for her fire. By and by she came to a big cave. She got down on her hands and knees and peered inside, and there she saw the Wind curled up in a fuzzy gray ball and fast asleep.

"Mercy on us," said the old woman. "If I could catch that fellow and put him in my sack, I need never want for anything again. I could sell the wind to the sailors and live easy."

So the old woman crept into the cave and *grabbed the wind and stuffed him in her sack!*

"Mercy on us," she cried, as the sack billowed out and the seams began to crack. "'Tis no little breeze I've caught, but the Father of Hurricanes himself."

Still and all, the old woman hung onto the sack and by and by the wind was quiet.

As she walked through the village everyone came out to see the sack billowing out behind her.

"What have you got there?" they asked.

"Mercy on us, I've caught the wind," said the old woman. "I'm going to sell it to the sailors and live easy."

When she reached home the old woman threw the sack in the corner and sat down to think. She had not thought long when someone came knocking at her door. The old woman pushed the sack farther into the dark corner and hobbled to the door. There stood a sailor.

"The captain sends his respects and may we have a little wind for our voyage, ma'am. We've been waiting in the harbor for a fair wind for 3 days now, and they say in the village that you have wind for sale."

The old woman nodded. "Three days you've waited, you say. Aye, and ye'll wait many a day before ye gets a fair wind," she cackled, "for ye see I've caught it, me laddie, and I'm going to sell it and live easy."

"Please sell us some wind, old woman," answered the sailor.

The old woman picked up the sack and walked with the sailor until they came to the ship and the captain who wanted a fair wind home.

"Sell me some wind, old woman," said the captain. "I want to go home."

"Well, it's certain and sure you'll never get home unless I do sell you some wind," answered the old woman. "But first, give me some money."

NOW the old woman had never sold the wind before, and the captain had never bought any, so neither one knew how much it was worth. But at last the captain, seeing that she was a poor old woman, gave her a handful of gold coins. The old woman put them in her ragged dress and began to undo the knot that held the sack shut. Then she thought of something.

"Mercy on us," she muttered, "If I sell a little bit of wind here and a little bit of wind there, very soon I'll have no wind to sell at all, for I'll never catch him sleeping again. I'll only give the captain a breath."

So she only let out a little breeze, barely enough to stir the sails of the ship. Then she closed the sack again.

"Woman," the captain said, "give me my wind. I paid for a good strong easterly, not a breathful."

"Wind is expensive," the old woman said. "Give me some more gold."

"No," roared the captain and seized one end of the sack.

"More gold," shrieked the old woman.

"More wind," roared the captain.

"More gold," cried the greedy old woman, as she began to tug on her end of the sack.

Now the sack was old and the wind was heavy and as they pulled and tugged, the seams parted and the wind came howling and screaming out. The captain dropped the sack and managed to grab a rope on the deck, but the greedy old woman clung to the sack and was lifted up, up, by the wind. The last the sailors saw of her she was far out to sea, still clinging to the sack and screaming, "Gold, give me more gold."

And she must be up there still, because if you go out on a windy night, you will hear her muttering and screaming: "Gold . . . more gold," as she hangs onto the tattered old sack. V

The Flower Zoo

by MAUDE E. HALLMER

Many of you have been to a zoo and seen all the animals. Here is a different kind of zoo. See if you can fill in the missing words to make a flower zoo.

The . . . lilies didn't try
To eat me with one bite;
The snap . . . wasn't mean at all,
With flowers of pink and white;
The . . . wood was rather small,
I'd say it was a pup;
The dande . . . is a real pest,
So why not pull it up!
The . . . willow, so soft and gray,
Blooms early in the spring;
The . . . spur is a lovely flower,
Yet you never hear it sing.

Answers:

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 3. Dog | 6. Lark |
| 2. Dragon | 5. Pussy |
| 1. Tiger | 4. Lion |

Night Light

*My window makes a picture frame
For stars up in the sky.
Before I snuggle down to sleep
I watch the moon sail by.*

*They seem so near that I might choose
One soft and sparkly light
And pin it up, close by my bed,
To brighten up the night.*

—MARIBELLE EUCKS

Young People

*A common goal
builds a clubhouse*

The Meeting Place



Home of the Cedar 4-H Clubs. Dairy, handicraft and garden clubs all use it.

ONE of the most interesting 4-H clubhouses we've heard about is owned by the Cedar 4-H Holstein Dairy Club located 6 miles from Nanaimo on Vancouver Island. Recently Cliff Faulkner, The Guide's western field editor, visited this clubhouse and some of the pictures he took at that time appear elsewhere on this page.

This dairy club has been operating for over 20 years. For several of those years members talked about a clubhouse of their own. Then, as a project, the club undertook to organize community support for just such a building. Parents, leaders and members got behind the idea. The finished building is the result.

Ed McLeod, the present club leader, who was assistant leader at the time, donated a piece of land adjoining his property. While most of the lumber and hardware was donated by local merchants, members were able to buy plywood for the interior walls at a reduced rate. Willing parents volunteered to help with the construction.

The building took from 4 to 6 months to build. It contains an assembly room which will accommodate up to 40 people, and a kitchen.

Most of the tables, chairs, the stove and heater were donated. And there is a sewing machine for the girls.

When the building was complete, the club had an official opening. Special guests were Rev. Thomas B. McMillan, of Ladysmith, who conducted a dedication ceremony; G. L. Landon, B.C.'s director of agricultural extension; and Robert Strachan, the local legislative member. All club members turned out. And so did more than 100 people from the community.

The dairy club actually built the clubhouse but they let two other 4-H clubs use it: Cedar 4-H Boys' Handicraft Club and the Cedar 4-H Girls' Handicraft Club. For this reason it gets good use.

Frank Alison is the dairy club president this year and Greig McLeod is vice-president, while Kerry Dool acts as secretary. And to show there's no favoritism, the boys elected Doris Benson treasurer.

With their own clubhouse, the Cedar 4-H clubs are no longer concerned about a meeting place. And the fact that they have one shows the advantages to be gained when parents, leaders and members all use their heads, hearts, hands and health for a common goal. V

Here's Greig McLeod, vice-president of Cedar Dairy Club. To his left is the stall prize awarded the Club at the Vancouver Island Exhibition and to his right, a demonstration prize from a fair.



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Continued from page 13

TURKEYS BY THE TON

raised on wood-slatted floors rather than on wire because wire causes breast blisters (they get sore feet and lie down).

THE birds are fed a complete all-mash ration made of prairie grains, plus concentrates mixed to Dickson formulas. There is a gradual reduction of protein content from 28 per cent of the ration at the start to 14 per cent in the final feeding period. From the 12th week on, elevator wheat screenings make up 50 per cent of the ration. Hens are marketed after 22-24 weeks and toms from 26 to 28 weeks. In total, the turkeys consume about 25 tons of feed per week.

Most of the feeding is done by Jamesway automatic feeders with microswitch control. As soon as the level gets low in any unit, it begins to fill up automatically. This feed is stored in 10-ton plywood bins located near each turkey unit. These were built on the premises for under \$50. The bins contain 12 sheets of D-grade 3/8-inch plywood (in B.C. about \$23.50), \$10 worth of two-by-four ribbing, and steel roofing also worth \$10.

"A similar steel bin would cost \$350," said Dickson.

The feed is treated to control diseases such as blackhead. Birds going on the ground are inoculated at the 12th week to guard against the highly contagious erysipelas.

The Dicksons have a very satisfactory method of getting rid of their manure—they sell it. Over 1,000 yards are sold to market gardeners at a dollar a yard, *on the premises*. That means customers come and get it. The slatted pens are built high enough off the ground so buyers can remove it with a tractor and scoop. Manure soaked shavings from the other runs are sold to hop growers in the upper end of the valley, near Sumas.

For the water troughs, the Dicksons use 20- to 30-foot lengths of

ordinary galvanized eavestrouthing connected with plastic pipe. In the yards, these are strung along the outside of the fences where they can be easily serviced. The pens have short tin troughs located between each pair in special little alcoves. These can be emptied with a flip of the wrist, and a ball float device refills them with clean water automatically. In both cases, the birds poke their heads through wires or slats to do their drinking.

One of the farm's newer buildings is a 200 ft. by 40 ft. turkey "parlor" which will accommodate 2,000 toms to maturity. Like most shelters on the place, this unit has sections of slatted walls to allow good air circulation.

Continued from page 17

A REPLY TO THE RAILWAYS

Mountains are outstanding examples, there are many others.

Problem 7: The mountainous region, through which both Canadian railways run for hundreds of miles, also imposes great costs for construction and operation. For reasons of national policy the railways are required to set their rate charges in this region as if the mountains did not create such extra costs.

Problem 8: Because of the competition from waterways in Central Canada, the railways must keep their rates low in that area.

The railways face other problems as well, but these examples are enough to establish the point that it would be folly to think the adjustment in the freight rate for a single commodity, such as grain, would resolve the major problems of the railway systems. Solutions must be sought, not merely by the rigorous investigation of the freight rates for one com-

modity, but in a much more comprehensive study of transportation problems as a whole.

There are 160 feet of feeders in and out of this building. Water troughs extend the full length of each inside wall, and each has a grated platform under it to eliminate wet spots.

"Having some of the wall surface slatted is a good feature," Bill stated. "On hot days, it keeps the inside temperature about 10 degrees lower. And it's better than having open-sided shelters, because it keeps the sun out. Turkeys need shelter in hot weather."

As each batch of turkeys moves out of its quarters, the pens are rough scraped and sprayed with stove oil. This kills any lice or mites which have accumulated. The Dicksons find stove oil to be much better than any of the strong disinfectants.

"Chemical disinfectants get into the birds' eyes when they scratch, causing a painful burning," said Bill. "Like most creatures, turkeys do best when they're healthy and happy." V

modity, but in a much more comprehensive study of transportation problems as a whole.

RAILWAYS AND NATIONAL POLICY

The present railway situation in Canada, and the various problems arising out of it which have just been reviewed, have come about as a result of national transportation policies of the past. Transportation has always been a matter of urgent concern in Canada. This is so because of having a sparse population extended over vast distances. The Intercolonial Railway and the Canadian Pacific were necessities in achieving Confederation. Ambitions for national development led to vast railway construction, largely financed by government guarantees, public funds and land grants. In retrospect, much of the railway building during the first quarter of the present century is seen to have been uneconomic, in that lines were built which could not be self-sustaining.

If the CNR is not profitable, abundant reason can be found in national transportation policies, both past and present. The cause is not to be found by examining freight rate structure, nor are alterations in that structure likely to affect a cure.

CPR frequently complains that its rail operations are less profitable than it would like. It can find one important reason for that fact—the diversion of traffic from its lines to those of the CNR, to highways and to airways; all of which have been made possible by past and continuing public expenditures.

Present national policy undoubtedly sustains the competition between the two transcontinental railways — one under private and one under public ownership and control. It would be rash to assume that this experiment will be a failure or a success, or that any practicable freight rate structure will make it satisfactory.

The brief expresses the view that the country is not prepared at present to contemplate a completely unified system of railways. However, it warns,

it may become necessary to consider such a step, unless methods can be employed under which present competitive costs can be reduced by greater measures of co-operation than have so far been adopted.

GRAIN RATES SERVE NATIONAL PURPOSE

THE fact that certain grain freight rates in Western Canada are statutory, and are thus withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Board of Transport Commissioners, identifies them with national policy.

All histories show that the Fathers of Confederation in 1867 were determined to unite the Provinces of Central Canada with the Maritimes and British Columbia. As pointed out in the previous section, this made the adoption of a policy to assure the construction of the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific railways a necessity. But there was also the determination to strengthen the economy of Central Canada by changing the prairie area from a fur trading preserve to a settled agricultural community.

Coupled with the railway building program, was a far-reaching immigration policy designed to encourage the flow of agricultural settlers from Europe.

However, railroad and immigration policies of themselves were not enough to settle the West. The government had also to develop a policy of low freight rates on export grain and of assuring settlers that these would be continued. Otherwise, the business of growing grain in the area would have been too hazardous to attract the desired number of people. Such a policy was implemented when the Government of Canada and the CPR entered into the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement of 1897.

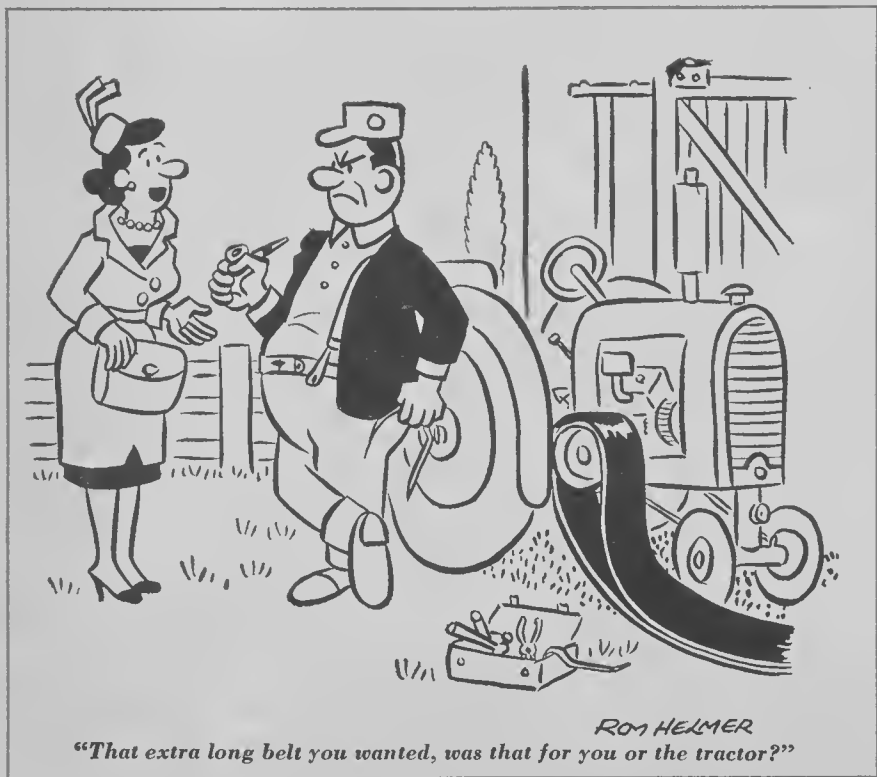
Hence, the Crow's Nest rates were not designed primarily to benefit an existing population. They were designed to bring in settlers and to bring under cultivation lands still unoccupied. They were designed to make the growing of grain for export an attractive occupation. They accomplished their purpose and within the next 30 years the industry was well developed.

During the 30-year period, it should be noted, Central Canada reaped rich rewards with the growth of its industries based upon the new domestic market which was opened up to them in the Prairie Provinces, and which was retained for them by protective tariffs.

Insofar as the CPR was concerned, it should not be assumed that it entered into the Crow's Nest Agreement reluctantly or only for the purpose of securing a subsidy. On the contrary, the new policy greatly benefited the railway. It assured settlement and made saleable the railway's vast holdings of agricultural lands at a value greater than they otherwise would have had.

The foundation thus established for the Crow's Nest Pass rates was further broadened by repeated legislative enactment in Parliament to cover the additional railway lines and additional ports.

The railways' contention that the statutory grain rates constitute an inequity in the freight rate structure can be examined in the light of the fore-



"That extra long belt you wanted, was that for you or the tractor?"

going. Certainly Parliament contemplated not once, but repeatedly, that other rail freight rates might rise while those in question on grain would be precluded from change. It might be argued that the intent of Parliament is in itself a defense against the charge of inequity. It is unnecessary to do so since a broader defense is available.

An inequity involves invidious treatment as between individuals, areas or industries. The statutory grain rates in question by the railways were not established nor have they been maintained for the purpose of giving to one set of individuals benefits denied to others, or at a cost to others. They were designed as has been clearly established, for a national purpose for the benefit of the whole country. That purpose was to bring into being and to maintain in the Prairies a great industry of growing grain for export. Without the Crow's Nest rates, and without a guarantee of their continuance, the industry could not have made the vast contribution it has made and continues to make to the national welfare and to the general economy of Canada.

RAILWAY LAND GRANTS

GRANTS of public land to the railways have a relation to the statutory grain rates. Such grants were in excess of 31 million acres, with the

Canadian Pacific receiving 25 million acres under the terms of the original contract with the Government of Canada, which at the time controlled all public lands in what are now the Prairie Provinces. Actually, the grants were made at the expense of these provinces, which later were to acquire from the Federal Government the natural resources within their boundaries, or rather what was left of them after the disposal which had already been made. Such land grants were complete and carried with them not only surface rights, but also rights to underlying minerals, including gas and oil.

It is impossible to say what these land grants may have been worth to the recipients. But they made the railways financing and construction possible.

The annual report of the CPR for 1956 showed an amount of more than \$101.6 million, previously described as "land surplus" and thereafter to be included as "retained income."

When Canadian Pacific sold land to farmers it retained mineral, petroleum and gas rights. These are now proving to be of immense value. At the end of 1958, CPR was getting petroleum royalties from 770 producing wells and had capped 6 commercially productive wells. It showed an income from petroleum rents and land

rents of \$6.8 million at a time when allowable production was limited to a fraction of potential production. What the returns will be when the petroleum rights are fully developed and fully productive can only be imagined.

No one can calculate exactly what the cost may have been to the Prairie Provinces of the disappearance from their natural resources of some 31 million acres of land in railway grants together with the associated oil, gas and mineral rights. However, this cost must be vast, to judge from the sizeable revenues derived in recent years by the Province of Alberta from the exploitation of such remaining mineral rights as did accrue to it, when it obtained possession of its natural resources. That cost to the Prairie Provinces is to be regarded as a payment in advance to the nation for benefits to the region from railway construction and from national policy in respect to freight rates on grain.

The fact of such advance payments will be a defense, if defense is necessary, against any claims from other parts of Canada that the Western grain rates impose a burden on them. That there is no such burden will be shown in the section which follows, in Part II of the summary of United Grain Growers submission, which will appear in the December issue. **V**

What's Happening

(Continued from page 8)

Canadian grain in the United Kingdom and Continental Europe could only be increased, if further restrictions on the imports from that area were introduced.

"If we are to retain any good will abroad for our exports," the U.G.G. submission said, "we must avoid provoking resentment on the part of our customers by showing hostility to the import of their goods."

The U.G.G. stated that the problems of the automotive industry "must for the most part be solved by the industry itself; they cannot be solved by attempting to deny to purchasers a type of product which they want to buy and which manufacturers in this country do not make available."

The submission also pointed out that many of the cars imports which are now complained of, are either manu-

factured abroad or imported to Canada by interests which control the automotive manufacturing industry in Canada.

"Since different countries have been specializing in the manufacture of different types of cars," the U.G.G. brief said, "it should be possible for the Canadian industry to find abroad a market for the type of car manufactured or to be manufactured in this country. Instead of creating new barriers to international trade by increasing tariffs, it should be an objective of Canadian policy to get such barriers abroad reduced."

Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited stated that grain growers are concerned about both the quality and performance of passenger cars and trucks available to them, and that the price of these vehicles should not continue to rise, contributing additional pressure to the already mounting cost-price squeeze faced by the farming community.

"But this concern aside," the Wheat Pools' submission said, "the grain growers are ever vigilant against any move by anyone to increase tariffs and trade restrictions against goods entering Canada from countries which are potential purchasers of Canada's high quality grain crops."

The brief declared that Canada's grain-for-export industry is vitally important to the whole economy—it is a national industry the products of which contribute greatly to Canada's international trade. It concluded: "Canadians, whether in industry, manufacturing or agriculture, should look for an expanding market and be able to meet free and fair competition." **V**

WESSON TO RETIRE

J. H. Wesson, well-known president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool since May 1937, and a member of the board of directors since the Pool was organized in 1924, has announced his intention to retire from the presidency. He made the announcement last month at a North Battleford meeting of District 16 which he represented. Mr. Wesson was the first president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and has served Western farmers and Canadian agriculture in many other capacities down through the years. **V**

MILK MARKETING STUDIED

J. L. Baker, chairman of the Ontario Milk Producers Milk Marketing Committee announced that a study of milk marketing in Ontario is being made by a team of independent farm economists. It is comprised of professors David L. MacFarlane, Macdonald College, Que.; John W. Carncross, Rutgers University, New Jersey; and A. W. Wood, University of Manitoba. The objective of the study is to produce an overall milk marketing plan that can be adapted to the production and economic conditions existing in Ontario. **V**

1960 HAIL LOSSES

Hail fell during 72 days of the writing season just closed, according to J. A. McQueen, chairman of the Canadian Hail Underwriters Association. The number of losses reported was 694 in Manitoba, 1,713 in Saskatchewan and 1,281 in Alberta, for

(Continued on next page)



The time Russell McKee lost a bet

Titus Gettout slammed on his brakes, the door of his '37 pick-up, and finally a rubber drive belt down on the desk of Russell McKee.

"I've knowd you for a long time and you're always been a fair dealing man, Russell," he announced.

Russell braced himself. He'd known Titus a long time too—even better by reputation. (Titus was a very close man with a buck.)

Titus thumped the belt on the desk. It was frayed as a parson's pocket and twice as thin.

"Look at that!" he demanded.

"You need a new belt," Russell observed.

"You told me six years ago that I could expect trouble-free service from my McKee," continued Titus.

"Yes."

"For six years I've drawn in my hay, filled my silo, and rented out the harvester to the neighbors to pick up combine straw. Now I need a new belt."

"Well, belts do wear out—a new one is only \$4.25 and you've had the machine six years . . ."

"Seven years. I got it second-hand from widow Wilson and I've never spent a cent in repairs to now. I just came to tell you that you've got a real money-saving machine there. I don't mind paying a fair price for fair service and I'll give you \$4.25 for a new belt. I reckon the money it's helped make will buy a whole bunch of belts."

After Titus left, Russell took the 25-cent piece and handed it to the receptionist.

"You win!" he said. "He didn't even ask for the quarter off."



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Take a look at the **WHAT'S NEW** column, page 18. There is likely a new product you could use.

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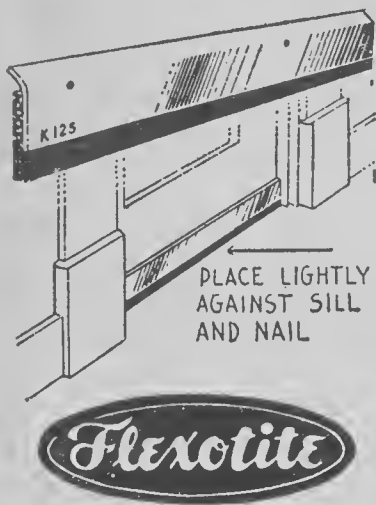
"Couldn't you possibly take our word for it that it's knotless?"



Hi Folks:

I used to think I was doing a pretty good job on this farm of mine. Until I got this here letter about a Personal Success Program, that is. After read-

Flexotite KICK PLATE INSULATOR



Serves as both kick plate for the door and insulator for that extra troublesome draft under the door.

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Order from your favorite Hardware or Lumber Dealer

ing the letter, my spirits dropped like a stalled airplane. All at once I could see the truth—I was getting nowhere as fast as my little legs could take me.

Just in case this knowledge proved a bit discouraging, this letter offered me one last ray of hope. For only 10 cents (this amazing 10-cent offer!), and a dollar a month thereafter, I could sign up for a set of valuable, informative, attractive and what-notative booklets. These booklets would teach me certain executive skills calculated to guarantee my success in ANY field. The letter addressed me as "Dear Friend."

Before setting out on my amazing executive career, I decided to talk the proposition over with another dear friend, my neighbor Ted Corbett.

"I know one field they'd have trouble with," he said, "my north pasture. I'd like to see them make a success of that."

"They mean fields of endeavor, not pasture — as you well know," I glowered.

"Don't grow any," he retorted. "Hasn't been any real market for endeavor since before the last war."

Ignoring his crude attempts at humor, I went on grimly.

"It teaches you to develop new ideas—to win new friends wherever you go."

"I ain't going anywhere," he said. "The way things are these days, I can't afford to."

"How to organize your time," I continued stoutly.

"No married man ever has to organize his time," he scoffed. "That must've been written by a bachelor."

"It includes," I said, "a 10,000-word booklet on how to improve your

memory—how to remember names and faces."

"You win," he grumbled. "I give up. Just tell me where I sign. If there's one thing I'm poor at it's rememberin' names and faces. Only last week I got things all mixed up at milking time. Here I was tryin' to put Bessie in Charlotta's stall and Sophie in Bossie's stall—soon the whole barn was a mess of angry mooin' females."

"You don't sign anywhere," I told him coldly. "This letter was sent to

me, remember. It also says if I act quick, I can win a free aptitude test which was developed by a leading psychologist."

"No kiddin'?" he said. "And just suppose it says you were never cut out to be a farmer. What're you going to do then, sell out or commit suicide?"

Well sir, he had me there. I'd sure hate to find the last 20 years have been wasted.

Sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS.

What's Happening

(Continued from page 57)

a total of 3,688. Percentage of loss varied from 5 to 100, and loss payments varied in size from \$10 to almost \$10,000 for a total of \$1,619,135. Since 1913, member companies of the Association have paid in losses to farmers in Western Canada the sum of \$82,183,899.

PEMBINA WHEAT EMBARGO

The Canada Department of Agriculture announced that the Canadian Wheat Board intends to prohibit the export of seed of the new rust-resistant Pembina wheat until the end of the current crop year, July 31, 1961. This action is necessary to allow supplies of Pembina seed to be built up for farmers in Western Canada.

Pembina has performed satisfactorily in its first year. It has more resistance to rust and is slightly earlier than Selkirk. Its milling and baking qualities are very high. Farmers in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan who wish to obtain supplies should contact a grower in their area, or the local seed trade. Supplies of Pembina are estimated at 200,000 bu.

PROFIT AND LOSS SYSTEM

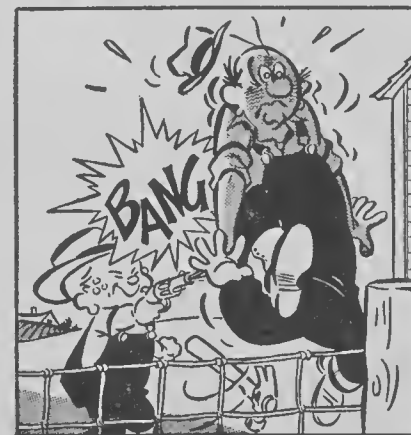
Of the 78,789 companies covering all lines of business in Canada, some 30 per cent or 23,656 operated at a loss in 1958, according to the 1960 edition of "Taxation Statistics," issued by the Department of National Revenue recently. The percentage of profit as against gross sales or revenue for all the fully tabulated companies in the same year amounted to 2.8 per cent — the lowest percentage figure since 1954.

UNPRECEDENTED STOCKS OF GRAIN

The Food and Agriculture Organization reports that a new high has been reached in grain stocks—wheat, rice and coarse grains. Total grain stocks in the major exporting countries, including normal carryovers, now amount to the unprecedented figure of 126 million tons. This is almost four times as much as 1952. In terms of commercial exports, FAO said, "the stocks would cover almost 2 years of world wheat exports and almost 4 years of exports of coarse grains . . ."

THE TILLERS

by JIM ZILVERBERG

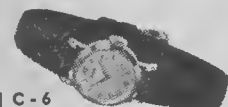


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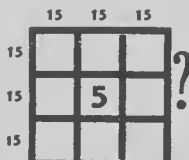
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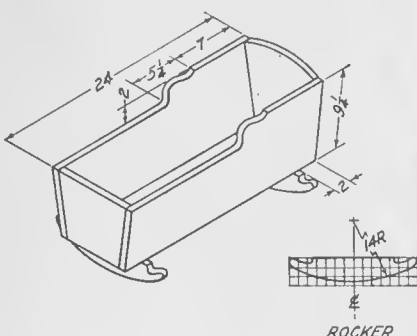
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Please check in the ☐ the Watch or Watches you have selected.



Doll Cradle For Christmas

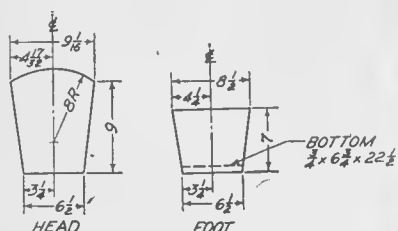
by C. RAYMOND



A DOLL cradle is a welcome Christmas gift for the little girl of the house. The home craftsman can make one easily from three-quarter-inch boards. Very large or very small dolls can be accommodated by changing the dimensions shown.

Cut all parts to the sizes shown. No pattern is shown for the curve in the side pieces since this can be varied. Use the foot piece as a pattern for the lower part of the head piece. Measure the sides of the head piece to match the side pieces, mark the edges, and swing the 8-inch arc to pass through these points.

Use a 1-inch grid as a guide to draw the rocker pattern on the wood.



Use glue and 8-penny finishing nails for all joints. Assemble the bottom between the head and foot pieces. Mount the sides and bevel the bottom edges flush with the plane of the bottom. Mount the rockers with 1½-inch wood screws driven through the bottom from the inside of the cradle. Glue these joints also.

Set nails and fill holes. Sand entire cradle, rounding corners and edges. Finish with paint or with stain and varnish as desired. Attractive decals, available at local stores, may be applied to the head or foot of the cradle.



SUCH A FESTIVE CAKE! Rich and colorful with its contrasting fruit, keeps for weeks and cuts easily into neat, bright slices.

CHRISTMAS WREATH CAKE

Line a straight-sided ring pan (9 inches wide, 3 inches deep) with 1 layer of foil or use 3 layers of heavy brown paper, the top layer greased. Wash and dry thoroughly

1½ cups Sultana or other light-colored seedless raisins

Prepare

¾ cup chopped pitted dates
1 cup mixed red and green candied or well-drained maraschino cherries, halved

¾ cup finely-diced candied pineapple—red, green and yellow

¾ cup broken pecans
½ cup flaked or cut-up shredded coconut

Sift together into a bowl

3½ cups once-sifted pastry flour or 3 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour
2 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder

1 teaspoon salt

¼ teaspoon ground mace

Add prepared fruits and nuts, a few at a time, mixing with finger tips until all fruits are coated with flour.

Cream

1 cup butter

Gradually blend in

1¼ cups fine granulated sugar

Add, one at a time.

4 eggs

beating in well after each addition.

Mix in

1 tablespoon grated lemon rind
2 tablespoons lemon juice

Add fruit-flour mixture, part at a time, combining well after each addition.

Turn batter into prepared pan and spread evenly. Decorate with candied fruits and nuts. Bake in a slow oven, 300°, 1¼ to 2 hours.

Brush top of hot cake with a mixture of

2 tablespoons corn syrup
1 tablespoon brandy or water

Cool completely, then store in a covered tin or crock.

Yield: One deep ring cake.

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